Preliminary Report of Proposed Boundaries for British Columbia Electoral Districts

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The Honourable Judge Thomas K. Fisher
Commissioner

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Preface

This report represents the culmination of the first major stage in my mandate to recommend a new set of electoral districts for the province of British Columbia. With its publication, citizens of the province are being asked to consider carefully and respond to its recommendations. A final series of public hearings will be held this summer before I make my final report to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

I could not have prepared this report without the help of others. Ellen Brandstrup helped set up the Commission's office last Spring. She was succeeded as Commission Secretary and consultant by Doreen Gracey who brought with her the benefit of service with several federal boundaries commissions. Dr. Donald Blake organized the Commission's demographic and mapping work with the assistance of Brian Gaines during the summer of 1987 and Dr. Jim Bruton since then. His colleague, Dr. R.K. Carty, joined the team in November as the work of the Commission expanded to include all electoral districts in the province. In addition to handling legal matters, Commission Counsel Keith Mitchell, Q.C., and his associates, Rob McDonell and Jeff Kay, made certain that I heard from all points of view at my hearings and that the proceedings were conducted in a non-adversarial manner. Organizing and conducting public hearings in every corner of the province and ensuring that all citizens had the opportunity to be heard was a daunting task. It would have been impossible without the skills of my Chief Administrative Officer, Terry Julian. I wish to thank them all for their advice and support.

In the end, nothing could have been done without the contributions of hundreds of British Columbians who attended hearings and submitted thousands of pages to the Commission offering their thoughts on the problems of representation in the province. They deserve special thanks and I offer it now, with the hope that they will continue to assist me with the next stage of my work.

Introduction

The province of British Columbia presents special problems for electoral boundaries commissions. The distribution of its people has been heavily influenced by physical geography, the location of mineral deposits, the accessibility of forests, the availability of agricultural land, and the quality of harbours. These factors have determined the locations of its cities, towns, and villages and helped shape their economic interests. Despite remarkable improvements in electronic communication, highways, and other forms of transportation, communities which appear near each other on a map are often separated by impassable mountains or unbridged rivers.

This is the reality I had to bear in mind when considering, as my mandate directed, population equality, historical and regional claims for representation, sparsity or density of population, accessibility, special community interests, and a balance of community interests. Despite my life long association with the province, I would have been unable to complete my task without contributions from hundreds of British Columbians. It was they who told me about their towns and villages, their links to other communities, and what that implied for their representation in the provincial legislature. Their submissions showed me just how complex the task of fulfilling my mandate would be.

The public hearings impressed upon me the importance of municipal boundaries in the definition of community embraced by British Columbians. Many were willing to tolerate less than equal representation in order to avoid sharing representation with another municipality.

Local officials and residents of smaller places and rural areas also explained how their links with other communities were shaped by school district and regional district boundaries, by shopping and trading patterns, by toll free calling areas, and even by the organization of baseball and soccer leagues. They described, often from personal experience, the barriers imposed by mountain passes which may be only a few miles long but become treacherous in winter. They expressed strong concern about maintaining an effective voice in the legislature in the face of increasing urbanization of the province.

I also heard from geographers, political scientists, sociologists, statistical experts, and others familiar with the issues involved in securing proper and effective representation and knowledgeable about the province's geography. Several urged that strict attention be paid to the goal of population equality. In their view, democracy requires nothing less. They noted that difficulties of representing large, sparsely populated rural ridings have been significantly reduced because of improvements in communication, and could be further reduced by giving members of the legislature access to government aircraft or establishing a toll free telephone number for contacting Victoria. Members of the legislature and private citizens offered similar suggestions.

However, virtually all of them agreed that the principle of representation by population must be balanced by other values. Representatives of the province's political parties also agreed that the strict application of a simple numerical formula would do an injustice to the people of this province.

My staff provided me with a history of each electoral district in the province and a detailed portrait of the people living there using the latest census and economic data available. They also gathered information about representation formulas and redistribution procedures from other jurisdictions in Canada and abroad. They carefully reviewed every proposal for boundary adjustments made to the Commission and prepared the maps incorporating my recommendations.

Effective representation of the views of the population is one of the fundamental requirements of democracy. Public awareness and concern about equal representation has increased with the entrenchment of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms in our constitution. In Canada, our experience has been confined mainly to representation systems based on the creation of electoral districts each returning one member to the House of Commons or to a provincial legislature. Indeed, one of my principal tasks is to return British Columbia to a full system of single-member constituencies. Every constituency map ever made in Canada provides for some deviation from strict population equality in order to preserve other important values. My preliminary report fulfills the criteria of my mandate. I believe it strikes a balance among the goal of population equality, the realities of geography, and the sense of community in British Columbia.

Consideration of the Mandate

On April 8, 1987 I was appointed to inquire into the composition of the province's seventeen two-member electoral districts and asked to propose new single member electoral districts to take their place. The Order-in-Council establishing my commission is reproduced in Schedule A. The mandate given to me at that time directed me to consider, where desirable, adjustments to the boundaries of all those electoral districts contiguous to two-member districts and instructed me generally to have regard to:

(a) the principle of the electoral quota;

(b) historical and regional claims for representation;

(c) special geographic considerations including the sparsity or density of population of various regions, the accessibility to such regions or their size and shape;

(d) special community interests of the inhabitants of particular regions; and

(e) the need for a balance of community interests.

Public hearings on these matters commenced June 22, 1987 following advertising to request submissions from the public and to announce the hearing schedule. After receiving 374 oral and written submissions from all parts of the province, it became clear to me that the Order-in-Council establishing the Commission was open to various conflicting interpretations concerning the number of electoral districts affected by my mandate.

On August 12, 1987 I wrote to the Honourable Elwood N. Veitch, Provincial Secretary, explaining the problem and requested an amendment to the mandate which would give me the opportunity to consider all electoral districts in the province to ensure proper representation for British Columbians in the Legislative Assembly. The text of the letter appears in Schedule B to this report.

The Executive Council accepted my recommendation and on September 17, 1987 I was informed that the Order-in-Council establishing the Commission had been amended requiring me first to consider the appropriate number of electoral districts for the legislative assembly and then to propose appropriate boundaries for the electoral districts. The criteria to be used in making my recommendations remained the same: the principle of the electoral quota, historical and regional claims for representation, special geographic considerations, community interests, and the need for a balance of community interests. The complete text of my revised mandate appears in Schedule C.

In order to determine the appropriate number of members of the Legislative Assembly required to secure fair and effective representation for the people of British Columbia, I requested submissions from the public and members of the legislature. These were received at hearings in Victoria on November 23 and 24, 1987. In addition, I travelled to Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan to meet the speakers and officials of their legislatures to obtain comparative information on problems of representation in Canada. My staff gathered additional information on representation in other provinces and data comparing the costs of operating the legislative branch in British Columbia compared to those in other provinces. I also obtained advice on the physical limitations of the legislative chamber in Victoria from the architect responsible for the most recent renovations to the Parliament Buildings.

On December 9th, 1987, I made a preliminary ruling that those wishing to appear before the Commission should make their submissions assuming an increase in the size of the legislature to 75 members. However, I did not rule out submissions directed to the question of the appropriate number itself.

A second round of hearings began on January 18, 1988 and was completed on April 15, 1988. During that period I received 676 oral and written submissions.

In interpreting my mandate I was mindful of the fact that no previous electoral boundaries commission in British Columbia had been specifically directed to consider the principle of population equality as one criterion for establishing electoral districts. In my case it was listed first among the factors I was to consider. I also had to bear in mind the fact that the Executive Council amended my mandate to remove any doubt regarding my authority to consider electoral districts whose populations were substantially below the electoral quota based on population figures from the 1986 Census of Canada as well as those whose populations were well above that quota.

The Problem of Representation in British Columbia

The Commission reviewed the work of previous electoral boundaries commissions in British Columbia for guidance. The very first commission established independently of the legislature, the Angus Commission (1966), recommended changes which would have reduced, but not eliminated, overrepresentation for northern and rural areas, would have abolished all multiple-member ridings, and would have added new ridings to areas of the lower mainland which had become considerably underrepresented. Its mandate set a lower limit on electoral district populations, a provision which led to the recommendation that Atlin be divided between North Peace River (to form a new Northland riding) and Prince Rupert-Skeena and that several other small rural districts be amalgamated. However, the recommendations affecting these areas were overridden in the legislation passed pursuant to its report.

The Norris Commission (1975) recommended a number of boundary changes together with an increase in the size of the legislature, but would have retained double-member ridings. The proposed boundaries were designed to conform with municipal and regional district boundaries wherever possible, and to reduce population disparities between districts within a tolerance level of plus or minus 40%. The Norris Commission's recommendations were not adopted.

The Eckardt Commission (1978) was the only other commission since the Angus Commission whose recommendations produced large scale boundary changes. The Eckardt Commission expressed a position favouring the elimination of double-member ridings, but in the face of a perceived split in public opinion on the issue, it refrained from actually making a recommendation to divide them. It produced an electoral map which still contained large variations in population ranging from 88% below an equal population quota in Atlin to 85% above that quota in Richmond.

A commission chaired by Mr. Derril T. Warren reported in September 1982, but refrained from making any recommendations on boundary changes except for a minor adjustment in Vancouver. He did, however, recommend an additional member for seven single member districts, and the establishment of a permanent electoral boundaries commission. Only his recommendation regarding a permanent electoral boundaries commission was eventually implemented by amendment to the Constitution Act (1984).

The current electoral district boundaries were thus established ten years ago pursuant to the recommendations of the Eckardt Report, modified only slightly with the drawing of three electoral districts within the municipal boundaries of Surrey in 1984 by the British Columbia Electoral Commission chaired by His Honour, Judge D. Kennedy McAdam. However, the number of people each member of the legislature represents is now governed by the provisions of the Constitution Amendment Act (1984). This act produced an increase in the size of the legislature to 69 by doubling the number of members to be returned from eleven previously single-member districts (Boundary-Similkameen, Cariboo, Central Fraser Valley, Delta, Dewdney, Kamloops, Langley, Nanaimo, Okanagan South, Richmond, and Saanich and the Islands) and by requiring the changes to Surrey already noted.

The system adopted in the 1984 legislation classifies electoral districts into two broad groups divided into those on the mainland and those on Vancouver Island. Then, within each group, a further subdivision is made into metropolitan, suburban, urban-rural, interior-coastal, and remote. The surburban and remote categories are applied only on the mainland. A population quota for each district type is given as a percentage of the average population per member of the legislature in the city of Vancouver (the Mainland Electoral Base), and, for Island ridings, the average population per member in Victoria and Oak Bay combined (the Island Electoral Base). The population quota for other district types is calculated as a fraction of the Mainland Electoral Base or the Island Electoral Base depending on its location. The appropriate fractions are 100% for surburban districts, 90% for mixed urban-rural, 85% for interior-coastal, and 80% for remote. The formula establishes no lower limit to district populations within each size class. Moreover, no existing district can lose representation no matter how far below the quota its population might fall. But when its population exceeds the relevant quota by 60% or more, the riding is automatically given another member without changing its boundaries. In effect, there are seven different population quotas associated with the current map.

I was required to follow a very different approach. The mandate given to me by the Executive Council refers to only one quota, the population of the province according to the 1986 census of Canada divided by the number of members of the legislature. Using the present legislature's 69 members to calculate the quota yields a figure of 41,873. However, deviations from that figure are substantial, ranging from Atlin whose population of 5,511 is 86.8% below that quota to Surrey-Newton whose population of 68,347 is 63.2% above the quota. Detailed figures for the current electoral districts are contained in Schedule E of this report.

In all, the populations of 19 electoral districts returning 21 members of the legislature (nearly one-third of the total) deviate by more than 25% from the equal population standard. Nine districts are below the quota by more than this amount, and 10 are above. Moreover, some districts have populations which differ considerably more from the quota than their neighbours, a phenomenon which has generated considerable criticism. For example, Comox with 58,951 people (40.8% above the quota) adjoins Nanaimo, a double-member district, which has a population of 34,661 per member (17.2% below the quota). Coquitlam-Moody with 68,203 people (62.9% above the quota) is next to Dewdney where each member represents 34,706 people (17.1% below the quota).

I therefore began my task confronted with an electoral map based on very different criteria than those I was directed to consider and an historical legacy which left crucial problems unresolved. Confronted with this situation, it became clear to me that the increase in 1984 in the size of the legislature did not solve the problem of substantial departures from the principle of representation by population nor did it reduce significant geographic inequalities. Indeed, it may even have aggravated them. It also became clear that unless I was prepared to recommend radical alterations in the boundaries of most districts, I could not satisfy the terms of my mandate without recommending an increase in the size of the legislature and specifying a reasonable limit on departures from population equality. I chose not to make those radical alterations but rather to recommend a modest increase in the size of the legislature.

The Approach followed by the Commission

My amended mandate required me to perform two distinct but interrelated tasks: first to determine the appropriate number of members to be elected to the provincial legislature and second, using that number, to determine the electoral quota and establish electoral district boundaries in accordance with the criteria already discussed. I began the first task by advertising to solicit submissions from the public, 59 of which were received at hearings in Victoria on November 23 and 24, 1987. I also called my own witnesses including the Clerk of the Legislative assembly and members from both sides of the House representing rural and urban districts, from the front bench as well as the back benches. This provided an opportunity for elected members of both political parties represented in the legislature to describe their jobs in a non-partisan forum.

The Clerk of the Assembly described in detail the organization of the legislature and services provided to members. Members of the legislature provided invaluable information to the Commission about their work in the assembly and the problems they encounter in providing effective representation for their constituents.

For example, Mr. Harold Long, MLA for Mackenzie, described the difficulties of serving a district where many communities are accessible only by air and where even visits to the major population centres require travel by ferry. He reported that by flying his own airplane it would still take him a week to visit the major communities in his riding. Unlike a member for an urban riding close to Victoria, when the legislature is in session he is able to visit his district only on weekends, also the only time available for his family.

His problems were echoed by Mr. Dan Miller, the MLA for Prince Rupert. He estimated it would take "an absolute miminum of three days to do any kind of a job ... visiting in the four main communities on the Queen Charlotte Islands and giving a decent amount of time to each one." Visits to the mainland parts of the district would take even longer.

The Commission was even more struck by the problems experienced by constituents in remote and sparsely populated areas. Citizens in Stewart, Fort Nelson and other communities remote from Victoria stressed the importance of contact with their member and the difficulties of establishing contact over long distances. Mr. Helmut Giesbrecht put it very well at the hearing in Terrace: "The access a citizen has to his/her representative, or better still, the access to the government is a critical democratic issue."

On the other hand, Ms. Kim Campbell and Ms. Darlene Marzari, both Members from Vancouver-Point Grey, impressed upon the Commission the fact that the duties of an urban MLA are not less demanding, but contain a different mix of activities and responsibilities. Because they are from a district so close to Victoria, their constituents expect them to be available in Vancouver at any time. They also receive requests for assistance from individuals whose concerns are not confined to a single riding but cross the entire city.

Many individuals in British Columbia's lower mainland have distinct problems that flow from the mix of cultures and languages. Thus, while the communication problems of rural and remote areas must be recognized, they should not be dealt with in such a way that urban dis-

tricts become unmanageably or unfairly large in population.

The only way to deal with the problem of underrepresentation of the urban areas of the province without exacerbating the problems experienced in northern and remote areas is to increase the size of the legislature. Accordingly, **I recommend that membership in the legislative assembly be increased to 75.**

The operating costs of the British Columbia legislature are very low compared to those in other provinces, so additional representation will not add substantially to the cost of government. A legislature of 75 members would still give each member of the British Columbia legislature considerably more people to represent than in any other province except Ontario and Quebec. Legislators in Alberta represent an average of 28,618 people each. The recommended electoral quota in British Columbia is 38,523--10,000 more. Figures comparing representation in British Columbia to that in the other provinces are contained in Schedule D to this report.

I heard arguments for an even larger legislature, but I was not convinced by the evidence presented to the commission that they were justified. The demands placed on members of the legislature are great, but the level of support available to them in the form of allowances for travel and other expenses has recently been increased. Moreover, it is apparent to me after hearing from dozens of MLAs that the demands of the job have not deterred high calibre men and women from seeking elective office. Accordingly, I have decided to recommend only the minimum increase required to satisfy the terms of my mandate.

The second major task I faced was determining the appropriate boundaries for electoral districts given the criteria specified in my mandate. All participants in the hearing process agreed that the principle of the electoral quota referred to in my mandate requires that electoral district populations be equal in order to achieve representation by population. Given this principle, I had to place a limit on the extent to which the other factors contained in my mandate could be allowed to produce electoral districts which departed from that standard. **My recommendations for electoral district boundaries were established by placing a limit of plus or minus 25% on departures from strict population equality.**

A limit on departures from strict equality is also desirable given the nature of responsible government in Canada. Members of the legislature do perform a very important representation function. It is largely through them that the views of the people are made known to the government. They also provide guidance to those seeking assistance from government departments and agencies.

However, under our system of party government, legislators also determine the composition of governments which must maintain the confidence of a majority in the legislature or leave office. On occasion, party majorities may be small or coalitions or minority governments formed. Under such circumstances, governments may stand or fall depending on the decisions of only one or two members of the legislature. If there are great discrepancies in the numbers of people represented by members of the legislature who are making these decisions, the legitimacy of our system of government might be undermined.

The importance of the role of legislator is recognized by members of the legislature themselves. As a senior member of the assembly told the Commission: "...I have decided, in my particular role now, that I am a legislator. The ombudsman's role is taken over more and more by my staff than me personally."

The case for a limit on departures from strict equality is undeniable. It has been endorsed by representatives of the province's political parties, by members of the academic community, and by many members of the public. The recommendation to limit departures to no more than twenty-five per cent is based on their testimony as well as an examination of representation formulas elsewhere. A twenty-five per cent tolerance level is the standard established for representation in the Canadian House of Commons and for representation in the legislatures of Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, and Newfoundland.

Reference is often made to decisions by the Supreme Court of the United States which has imposed a smaller tolerance level for permissible deviations from population equality in the establishment of congressional districts for election of the House of Representatives. Even assuming we should take direction from the example of a country whose system of government is so different from our own, the message provided by the United States example is ambiguous. Departures from strict equality vary by state. Moreover, the courts in the United States have accepted much larger deviations in district populations for state legislatures on the grounds that the greater the number of electoral districts to be created within a given geographical area, the more difficult it is to achieve perfect equality without sacrificing bonds of community.

Bicameral institutions such as the Parliament of Canada and the United States Congress also contain second chambers with a territorial basis for representation. The result is second chambers with considerable legislative power which deviate substantially from the equality of population criterion. In a unicameral system, such as exists in British Columbia, considerations of territorial representation and representation by population must be reflected simultaneously.

Applying a twenty-five per cent tolerance level to provincial representation in British Columbia will still leave provincial electoral districts considerably smaller in area than constituencies represented by Members of Parliament from British Columbia. I believe this difference is justified when one considers the demands placed on members of the legislature and the support services available to them compared to members of Parliament. These were clearly outlined at my hearings by Mr. Mark Rose (MLA, Coquitlam-Moody) who has served in both chambers. Given these differences, I believe that smaller provincial districts are justified.

With 75 members, the provincial quota will be 38,523. A tolerance level of plus or minus 25% means the smallest constituency must have at least 28,892 people, the most populous no more than 48,154. But these are the outside limits and within them I sought to minimize both the variation from the provincial quota wherever possible and population differences between neighbouring constituencies. I believe the result provides for a marked improvement in British Columbia's electoral map.

Any attempt to produce strict equality of electoral district populations without increasing the size of the legislature would have made it impossible for me to meet the other considerations of my mandate, particularly historical and regional claims for representation and accessibility of electoral districts. The result would have been a considerable loss of representation for the northern part of the province and the creation of some electoral districts so large in area that contact between people and their representative would become very difficult. In other areas of the province, departures from strict equality are necessary to accommodate special communities of interest, and natural geographic barriers also mentioned in my mandate. Thus, the plus or minus 25% range is the limit to which the other representational claims may legitimately modify the principle of one person-one vote.

In my judgment a Legislative Assembly of 75 members with district populations that do not depart from the electoral quota by more than twenty-five per cent is required to provide fair and effective representation to the people of British Columbia. I have made these recommendation after careful consideration of my mandate and after hearing submissions from both sides of the British Columbia Legislative Assembly, representing both rural and urban districts, and by citizens from across the province.

An Overview of Recommended Boundary Adjustments

According to the most recent figures from Statistics Canada based on the 1986 census, the province of British Columbia has a population of 2,889,207. This represents an increase of 5.3% since 1981.

Statistics Canada reports population figures for a variety of geographical units. The smallest of these in area are called Census Enumeration Areas or EAs. Statistics Canada provided the Commission with maps showing the location of every enumeration area in the province, more than 5,300 of them. The number of people in each electoral district has been calculated by my staff using population figures for each enumeration area within the proposed boundaries. Proposed boundaries are described in the next section of this report, and population figures for each new district are contained in Schedule F.

The Commission was invited to consider a number of options when viewing the province as a whole and in adjusting boundaries of individual ridings.

Suggestions made to the Commission dealing with the province as a whole ranged from requests to retain all existing boundaries and simply divide two-member districts to proposals which would have required very extensive boundary changes to produce very small deviations from perfect equality. As I have already explained, some boundary changes and additional representation in the legislature are necessary in order for me to fulfill my mandate, so proposals to retain all existing boundaries can not be accepted.

A very detailed submission proposing extensive changes was received from Professor William Ross and Professor Norman Ruff of the University of Victoria. While I am indebted to them for their work, the tolerance level of plus or minus 10% they aimed for outside northern British Columbia could not be achieved without sacrificing the other considerations in my mandate. Moreover, no other jurisdiction in Canada has adopted such a limitation.

However, a number of suggestions they made regarding specific boundary changes were very useful. Though less comprehensive, briefs covering the entire province or several regions submitted by the Social Credit and New Democratic parties and several private citizens were also very helpful. Their submissions as well as those from

dozens of individuals dealing with specific ridings were carefully considered before making these recommendations.

The North: This area presently contains the eight ridings of Atlin, North Peace River, Omineca, Prince George North, Prince George South, Prince Rupert, Skeena, and South Peace River. This proved to be the most difficult area of the province to deal with. I was deeply moved by testimony detailing the hardships experienced by residents of this frontier and concerned about the expressions of feelings of alienation from centres of economic and political power in the south. The difficulties the Commission experienced in travelling from place to place in the north simply reinforced the impressions gathered from the witnesses who appeared before it. After hearing from witnesses in Fort Nelson, I gave consideration to recommending a riding which would extend across the north to include a large number of small, remote settlements. However, that suggestion was opposed by other northerners and would have been unacceptable given my mandate. Instead, given the problems associated with size, sparse populations and accessibility, I have recommended that eight ridings be retained in the the north and that northern ridings should be permitted to have populations substantially below the electoral quota but still within the acceptable range of variation.

The largest changes involve two northern ridings, Prince Rupert and Atlin, which now have populations falling below the electoral quota based on 75 seats by 38.4% and 85.7%, respectively. I recommend that the districts of Atlin and Prince Rupert, with minor adjustments, be included in a new riding called North Coast-Stikine. The community of Hartley Bay would be transferred to this new riding as requested in submissions.

In my view the alternatives to this recommendation, some of which were voiced at public hearings, are unacceptable either because they would not produce district populations which fit within the recommended tolerance level or because they would have required splitting the community of Terrace. I also reviewed a proposal which recommended extending the boundary of Prince Rupert southward along the coast. However, that would have required a boundary as far south as Powell River in order to achieve the minimum population required, and produced a district extremely difficult to serve.

The current adjacent districts of Skeena and Omineca have very unequal populations with Omineca 23.1% below the recommended quota and Skeena 12.8% above. Accordingly, I have recommended boundary adjustments which would create the riding of Bulkley Valley to include Smithers and the surrounding area up to and including Hazelton as well as several communities from the present Omineca electoral district. This change would have the added benefit of placing Telkwa and Smithers in the same electoral district as requested in submissions to the commission. This change also requires boundary changes to include the communities of Fort St. James, Vanderhoof, and part of the City of Prince George in the new electoral district of Prince George-Omineca.

The substantial population surplus in Prince George South (29.7% above the recommended quota) required major adjustments to its boundaries and those of Prince George North within the city of Prince George, and the transfer of some areas of the city to the new electoral district of Prince George-Omineca. The recommended boundaries within the city follow recognized thoroughfares and were determined on the basis of submissions to the commission. The recommended changes to Prince George South include renaming it Prince George-Mt. Robson as requested in submissions.

The population of the current electoral district of North Peace River falls within the acceptable range, but that of South Peace River falls well below the recommended quota . My recommendation is to adjust the western boundary of South Peace River to incorporate the community of Mackenzie and surrounding area. This recommendation is made with the realization that it is not favoured by all residents of the area. However, despite persistent questioning on the matter at my public hearings, no one was able to propose another solution which satisfied the terms of my mandate.

Details of boundary adjustments are contained in the next section of this report.

Kootenay Area: This area presently contains the ridings of Kootenay, Nelson-Creston, Rossland-Trail and Columbia River. My principal recommendations concern Rossland-Trail and Columbia River to bring their populations closer to the electoral quota. The major changes involve the inclusion of the Revelstoke area with Columbia River district to form the new electoral district of Columbia River-Revelstoke, and the inclusion of the Grand Forks and Greenwood areas into the new electoral district of Grand Forks-Trail. I also propose renaming Kootenay electoral district as Cranbrook-Fernie as requested in submissions.

In making these recommendations I took into account the excellent highway connections between Revelstoke, Golden, and Kimberley and the community of interest in the area based on the forest industry and tourism. This recommendation will leave Columbia River-Revelstoke with a smaller population than the proposed districts of Shuswap, Nelson-Creston, and Cranbrook-Fernie, but those districts are smaller in area and therefore easier to service. I canvassed other possible solutions for the population problems of this area, but rejected them because they would have required wholesale changes to the boundaries of all adjacent districts and unacceptable disruption of links between communities in the area.

Opinion was divided over the question of the links between the Grand Forks-Greenwood area and Trail. My recommendation for the new district of Grand Forks-Trail is based on consideration of the historical connections between them as well as the quality of road connections. I considered extending the western boundary of the new district of Grand Forks-Trail to include the the Rock Creek area as recommended by some residents, but concluded that this could not be done given the need for population in the Boundary-Similkameen area. Minor adjustments are proposed for Nelson-Creston as requested by residents of the area.

Central Interior and Okanagan Area: This area presently contains the two-member ridings of Boundary-Similkameen, Cariboo, Kamloops, and Okanagan South, and the single-member ridings of Okanagan North, Shuswap-Revelstoke, and Yale-Lillooet. Both Okanagan North and Shuswap-Revelstoke have populations well in excess of the quota, and other changes were required by the mandate to replace double-member districts. My recommendations for these areas require division of the Cariboo into two districts within the current boundaries of Cariboo augmented by the tranfer of the Kluskus Indian Reserve and surrounding area from the current district of Omineca as requested at public hearings; division of Kamloops electoral district into two districts with minor adjustments to its present outer boundaries; the transfer of the Revelstoke area to the new district of Columbia River-Revelstoke; and the transfer of the Grand Forks and Greenwood areas to the new riding of Grand Forks-Trail. Okanagan North, should be adjusted by transfer of the communities of Oyama and Winfield to the new district of Kelowna East formed by the division of Okanagan South and minor changes in the boundary with Nelson-Creston. I propose the name Vernon for the new district formed from Okanagan North.

I recommend that Yale-Lillooet retain its present boundaries except for the transfer of the Deadman Creek area to the new district of Kamloops as requested in submissions.

The rationale for removing the Revelstoke area from Shuswap-Revelstoke has already been discussed. The new riding of Vernon will have a population somewhat above the quota, but reducing the population further would have required a southern boundary well within the city limits.

The Cariboo double-member riding proved difficult to divide but the Commission heard strenuous objections to any alteration of its outer boundaries. My recommendation for the new district of Cariboo-Williams Lake preserves the link between Williams Lake and the area westward. However, some of the area east of that city has been incorporated into the new district of Cariboo-Quesnel in order to produce an acceptable population level.

I heard contradictory recommendations for the division of Kamloops district. Some submissions proposed a north/south division utilizing the Thompson River as a boundary. However, those recommending this alternative recognized that such a division would require incorporating part of the city north of the river into a southern district in order to achieve an appropriate population balance. Others suggested an east/west division to preserve the connections between the northern and southern parts of the city.

After careful consideration of the population distribution in the area, I have recommended a division which incorporates aspects of both proposals. The proposed electoral district of Kamloops contains the most densely populated parts of the city on both sides of the Thompson River including the area known as Brocklehurst. The more sparsely populated suburban areas of the city are included in the proposed district of Kamloops-North Thompson.

Recommendations for the remaining parts of the area produce four districts to replace the double-member ridings of Okanagan North and Boundary-Similkameen. It proved necessary to divide the City of Penticton to create the districts of Okanagan West and Okanagan-Boundary. However, the proposed division is based on submissions to the Commission and consideration of the location of major thoroughfares. The creation of Kelowna West and Kelowna East as successor districts to Okanagan South utilized the recognized division between the City of Kelowna and the Rutland area.

Coastal Area: I recommend that the riding of Mackenzie retain its present boundaries.

Vancouver Island: This area now contains 9 districts returning 12 members to the legislature. I recommend that representation from Vancouver Island be increased by one member. Without additional representation it would be very difficult to make acceptable recommendations to deal with North Island, Comox, and Esquimalt-Port Renfrew whose populations now substantially exceed the quota. Other changes are necessitated by the division of the two-member ridings of Nanaimo, Victoria, and Saanich and the Islands and creation of the new district of Malahat.

Given the location of Campbell River, it proved impossible to reduce the population of North Island without adjusting its boundary with the Comox electoral district by moving it northward into the outskirts of the city. However, this solution was considered acceptable by several witnesses. Some witnesses suggested as an alternative transferring some of the communities on the west coast of Vancouver Island to the Alberni electoral district, but I did not accept this solution after considering the superior transportation links to Campbell River. The recommended boundary adjustment for Campbell River

is also required in order to preserve a district centred in the Comox Valley, favoured in all submissions, with an acceptable population level. I also recommend transferring the Strathcona Park area from Comox to North Island to which it is connected by road.

The recommended division of the Nanaimo double-member riding together with adjustments in contiguous districts to produce the new districts of Parksville-Qualicum and Nanaimo reflects numerous submissions stressing links between the communities of Parksville and Qualicum Beach and the surrounding area to Nanaimo. The new district of Nanaimo incorporates most of the City of Nanaimo in a single district. My recommendation for Duncan-Ladysmith produces a riding which restores the historical connection between Ladysmith and Duncan as requested in several submissions. The new Malahat riding will contain the balance of the population from the current Cowichan-Malahat electoral district and link it to the western area of the current Esquimalt-Port Renfrew electoral district.

Given the communications difficulties within the electoral district of Alberni and the fact that its current population is within the 25% tolerance level, I recommend that it retain its present boundaries.

The proposed electoral districts of Esquimalt-Metchosin, Oak Bay-Gordon Head, Saanich and the Islands, South Saanich, Victoria-Douglas, and Victoria-Beacon Hill account for the balance of representation from Vancouver Island.

Lower Mainland: This area now contains 23 districts returning 32 members. It has also become the centre of attention for those critical of the existing representation scheme. Extensive changes are required to replace two-member ridings, to remedy substantial inequities in district populations, and to reduce the underrepresentation of the area as a whole. Accordingly, I have recommended the addition of 5 seats to this area as well as a number of boundary adjustments.

I found it very difficult to strike a balance among the criteria in my mandate because of the complex pattern of municipal boundaries in this area, as well as geographical barriers such as the Fraser River, English Bay, and Burrard Inlet. Given population density in the area as well as excellent road networks and modern communications, these barriers are not nearly as unsuperable as those in remoter areas of the province. Nevertheless, they have contributed to psychological barriers and differences of community interest which are not unimportant.

Six electoral districts (Fort Langley, Ladner-Tsawassen, Langley, Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows, Mission, and North Delta) were created by dividing the existing double-member ridings of Delta, Dewdney, and Langley following suggestions made by numerous witnesses. Two districts (Matsqui and Abbotsford) were created by dividing Central Fraser Valley and adjusting its western boundary with Chilliwack. This reduces the substantial population disparities between the Central Fraser Valley district and Chilliwack, and includes all of Yarrow in a single electoral district as requested in submissions. I also recommend that the electoral district centred on Chilliwack be renamed Chilliwack-Kent. While the recommendations for Abbotsford and Chilliwack-Kent will transfer a fairly large number of people from the current Chilliwack electoral district to the new Abbotsford electoral district, it appears to be best solution to the problem of population disparity. The alternatives for this set of districts would have included transferring the Kent area from Chilliwack to Mission, a suggestion which virtually no one supported, and even more crossing of municipal boundaries.

The five new electoral districts were created to remedy the underrepresentation of the Burnaby-Coquitlam area, Richmond, Surrey, and the north shore of Burrard Inlet. While the three districts proposed for Richmond (Richmond East, Richmond North and Richmond South) will each be below the population quota, the deviations are well within the recommended standard, and could only be avoided by combining parts of Richmond with surrounding municipalities separated from it by the Fraser River. That option was strongly opposed by those appearing at hearings in all these areas including representatives from the Social Credit and New Democratic parties.

The underrepresentation of Burnaby and Coquitlam will be remedied by my recommendation for the creation of the new electoral district of Port Moody-Burnaby Mountain. This will also require adjustments to the other Coquitlam districts to produce the new districts of Coquitlam-Maillardville and Port Coquitlam. I have recommended minor adjustments in the boundary between Burnaby-Edmonds and Burnaby-Willingdon to reduce the population disparity between them.

While the proposed new district crosses municipal boundaries, that could not be avoided without increasing the size of the legislature beyond 75 or by taking away representation from the north. The connections on which it is based were also recognized by participants at my hearings. The electoral districts I have recommended for the area will still be well within the acceptable tolerance level and effectively eliminate the underrepresentation of this area in the legislature.

The addition of two districts to Surrey is warranted by population growth and will require extensive boundary adjustments. The recommended boundaries for the new districts of Cloverdale, Newton, Surrey-Centre, Whalley, and White Rock have been established with a view to recognizing the historical basis for the communities which now make up the muncipality.

An additional seat is necessary for the area on the north shore of Burrard Inlet to eliminate substantial under-

representation. My recommendations for the four north shore districts (Capilano, Lonsdale, Seymour, and West Vancouver-Howe Sound) take into account, as far as possible, city and district boundaries. The three current north shore districts already cross these boundaries, but my recommendation for the establishment of the electoral district of Lonsdale will produce a district which closely follows the city limits.

I recommend that New Westminster electoral district retain its present boundaries.

The commission received a large number of submissions relating to the City of Vancouver which currently has five two-member districts. All witnesses agreed that new district boundaries should not cross the municipal boundaries, and most asked for electoral district boundaries which respected neighbourhoods within the city. However, they acknowledged that the nearly 4,000 people in the University Endowment Lands should be linked with citizens of Vancouver for purposes of provincial representation.

While some submissions proposed simply dividing the existing two-member districts, that alternative would have resulted in unacceptable population imbalances between electoral districts in the city. I also concluded from the witnesses who appeared at the Vancouver hearings that they did not oppose the proposition that 10 electoral districts in the City of Vancouver is the appropriate number in a legislature of 75 members.

The recommended boundaries for Vancouver electoral districts take neighbourhood boundaries and major thoroughfares into account, with adjustments wherever necessary in order to achieve a population balance. The ten new districts are Burrard, Grandview-Hastings, Kensington-Riley Park, Kingsway, Langara, Little Mountain, Mount Pleasant-Strathcona, Point Grey, Quilchena, and Vancouver-Fraserview.

Citizens of the province will understandably be most interested in the effects my proposals would have on the areas in which they live. Some boundary recommendations will undoubtedly be viewed by local residents as less desirable than others. However, my mandate required me to take a province-wide perspective which, on occasion, forced me to make difficult choices. What might appear to be a minor change in the boundary of a single electoral district can have a domino effect on districts across the province. I ask the public to bear that in mind when reviewing my recommendations and suggesting alternatives.

Names and Descriptions of Proposed Electoral Districts

Abbotsford: The proposed district consists of the area bounded on the north by the Fraser River; on the south by the Canada-United States border; on the west by a line commencing at the prolongation of Gladwin Road to the Fraser River; thence southerly following Gladwin Road to Fraser Highway; thence easterly following Fraser Highway to McCallum Road; thence southerly following McCallum Road to the Canada-United States Boundary. The eastern boundary is formed by a line commencing at the confluence of the Fraser River and the Sumas River; thence southeasterly following the Sumas River to the Vedder Canal; thence southeasterly following said canal to Highway No. 1; thence easterly following Highway No. 1 to Evans Road; thence southerly following Evans Road to Watson; thence westerly following Watson to Carter; thence southerly following Carter to Keith-Wilson Road; thence westerly following Keith-Wilson Road to Peach Road; thence southerly following Peach Road and its southerly prolongation to the centreline of the Vedder River; thence easterly following the centreline of the Vedder River to its confluence with the Chilliwack River; thence westerly following the centreline of the Chilliwack River to the eastern boundary of the New Westminster Land District; thence southerly following said boundary to the Canada-United States Boundary.

Alberni: I recommend that this district retain its present boundaries.

Bulkley Valley: The proposed district consists of the area bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of the southern boundary of Bulkley-Nechako Regional District with the eastern boundary of Central Coast Regional District; thence northerly following the western boundary of Bulkley-Nechako Regional District to latitude 55 degrees north; thence westerly following latitude 55 degrees north to longitude 128 degrees west; thence northerly following longitude 128 degrees west to the western boundary of the watershed of the Kispiox River; thence due west to the present western boundary of Skeena electoral district; thence northerly, easterly and southerly following said boundary to longitude 126 degrees west; thence southeasterly following the centreline of Takla Lake to the Middle River; thence southeasterly following Middle River to the midpoint of Trembleur Lake; thence southeasterly following the centrelines of Trembleur Lake, Tachie River, and Stuart Lake to a northerly prolon-

gation of Sowchea Creek; thence southerly to the northeast corner of Tp 16; thence southerly following the eastern boundary of Tp 16 and the eastern boundaries of Tp 14, Tp 9 and its prolongation southerly to the Nechako River; thence southwesterly following the Nechako River to the midpoint of Knewstubb Lake; thence following the centreline of Knewstubb Lake to longitude 125 degrees west; thence southerly following longitude 125 degrees west to the southern boundary of Bulkley-Nechako Regional District; thence westerly to the point of origin.

Burnaby-Edmonds: The proposed district consists of that part of Burnaby Municipality bounded on the east and south by the boundaries of said municipality; bounded on the north by Highway 7; and on the west by a line commencing at the intersection of Marine Drive and Boundary Road; thence easterly following Marine Drive to Royal Oak Avenue; thence northerly following Royal Oak Avenue to Imperial; thence easterly on Imperial to Sperling Avenue; thence northerly following Sperling Avenue to Canada Way; thence northwesterly following Canada Way and Douglas Road to Highway 7.

Burnaby North: The proposed district consists of that part of Burnaby Municipality north of Highway 7 and west of a line commencing at the intersection of Highway 7 and Bainbridge Avenue; thence northerly following Bainbridge Avenue to Broadway; thence easterly following Broadway to Duthie Avenue; thence northerly following Duthie Avenue to Pandora Street; thence westerly following Pandora Street to Highway 7A; thence northeasterly following Highway 7A to a line created through a northerly prolongation of Burnwood to Burrard Inlet.

Burnaby-Willingdon: The proposed district consists of that part of Burnaby Municipality bounded on the west by the boundary of said municipality; bounded on the north by Highway 7; and by a line commencing at the intersection of Marine Drive and Boundary Road; thence easterly following Marine Drive to Royal Oak Avenue; thence northerly following Royal Oak Avenue to Imperial; thence easterly on Imperial to Sperling Avenue; thence northerly following Sperling Avenue to Canada Way; thence northwesterly following Canada Way and Douglas Road to Highway 7.

Burrard: The proposed district consists of that part of the City of Vancouver west of Main Street and its northerly prolongation to the centreline of Vancouver Harbour, and north of a line formed by the westerly prolongation of Terminal Avenue to False Creek and the centre line of False Creek.

Capilano: The proposed district consists of the area bounded by a line commencing at the southern end of 22nd street in West Vancouver and its prolongation southerly to English Bay; thence northerly following 22nd street and its prolongation northward to the boundary of West Vancouver District muncipality; thence easterly following said boundary to its intersection with the present western boundary of North Vancouver-Capilano electoral district; thence northerly, easterly and southerly following said boundary to the southern boundary of Lot 803; thence westerly following the southern boundaries of lots 803, 869 and 951 to a northerly prolongation of Lonsdale Avenue; thence southerly following the northerly prolongation of Lonsdale and Lonsdale Avenue to Highway 1; thence westerly following Highway 1 to the Capilano River; thence southerly following said river to Marine Drive; thence easterly following Marine Drive to Highway 99; thence southerly following Highway 99 to the midpoint of the Lions Gate Bridge; thence westerly to the point of commencement.

Cariboo-Quesnel: The proposed district consists of the area bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of latitude 53 degrees north and longitude 125 degrees west thence northerly following the 125 degree meridian of longitude to the midpoint of Knewstubb Lake; thence southeasterly following the northern boundary of Chedakuz Creek watershed to the southern boundary of the Euchiniko River watershed; thence easterly following said boundary to the present boundary of the Cariboo electoral district; thence northerly, easterly and southerly following said boundary to its intersection with the latitude 52 degrees north; thence westerly following the 52 parallel to the San Jose River; thence northerly following the San Jose River to Williams Lake; thence westerly following the centre line of said lake to the eastern boundary of the municipal limits of the Town of Williams Lake; thence northwesterly, and westerly to the westernmost limit of the Town of Williams Lake; thence southerly following the westernmost limit and its prolongation to Williams Lake River; thence westerly following Williams Lake River to the Fraser River; thence northerly following the Fraser River to latitude 52 degrees, 30 minutes north; thence due west to eastern boundary of the Chilcotin River watershed; thence northerly following said boundary to latitude 53 degrees north; thence westerly to the point of commencement.

Cariboo-Williams Lake: The proposed district consists of that part of the electoral district of Cariboo south of a line commencing at the intersection of the present eastern boundary of Cariboo electoral district with the latitude 52 degrees north; thence westerly following the 52 parallel to the San Jose River; thence northerly following the San Jose River to Williams Lake; thence westerly following the centre line of said lake to the eastern boundary of the municipal limits of Williams Lake; thence northwesterly, and westerly to the westernmost limit of the Town of Williams Lake; thence southerly following the westernmost limit and its prolongation to Williams Lake River; thence westerly following Williams Lake River to the Fraser River; thence northerly following the Fraser River to latitude 52 degrees, 30 minutes north; thence due west to the eastern boundary of the Chilcotin River water-

shed; thence northerly following said boundary to latitude 53 degrees north; thence westerly to longitude 125 degrees west.

Chilliwack-Kent: The proposed district consists of the area bounded by a line commencing at the confluence of the Fraser River and the Sumas River; thence southeasterly following the Sumas River to the Vedder Canal; thence southeasterly following said canal to Highway No. 1; thence easterly following Highway No. 1 to Evans Road; thence southerly following Evans Road to Watson; thence westerly following Watson to Carter; thence southerly following Carter to Keith-Wilson Road; thence westerly following Keith-Wilson Road to Peach Road; thence southerly following Peach Road and its southerly prolongation to the centreline of the Vedder River; thence easterly following the centreline of the Vedder River to its confluence with the Chilliwack River; thence westerly following the centreline of the Chilliwack River to the eastern boundary of the New Westminster Land District; thence southerly following said boundary to the Canada-United States Boundary; thence easterly following said boundary to its intersection with the current eastern boundary of the Chilliwack electoral district; thence northerly, westerly and southerly following said boundary to the westerly prolongation of the northern boundary of Township 4, Range 30, West 6; thence easterly following said prolongation and the northern boundary of Township 4, Range 4, West 6 and the easterly prolongation of said boundary to the centreline of Harrison Lake; thence southerly following the centreline of Harrison Lake; to the Harrison River; thence southwesterly and southerly following the centreline of the Harrison River to the Fraser River; thence southwesterly following the centreline of the Fraser River to the point of commencement.

Cloverdale: The proposed district consists of that part of the Municipality of Surrey bounded on the north, east and south by the boundaries of said municipality and bounded on the west by a line commencing at the intersection of the northern boundary of said municipality and Highway 1; thence southeasterly following said highway to 160th street; thence southerly following 160th street to 96th Avenue; thence westerly following 96th Avenue to 152 street; thence southerly following 152 street to the Nicomekl River; thence westerly following said river to Highway 99; thence southeasterly following Highway 99 to the Canada-United States Boundary.

Columbia River-Revelstoke: The proposed district consists of the electoral district of Columbia River plus the area bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of the present boundaries of Kamloops, Prince George South, and Shuswap-Revelstoke; thence southerly following the present eastern boundary of the electoral district of Kamloops to the western boundary of the Columbia River watershed; thence southerly following said boundary to the present southern boundary of the electoral district of Shuswap-Revelstoke; thence easterly and northerly following said boundary to its intersection with the centre line of Upper Arrow Lake; thence northerly following the centre line of Upper Arrow Lake to a southwesterly prolongation of the southern boundary of the watershed of the Alkokolex River; thence easterly following said boundary and its prolongation eastward to the present western boundary of Columbia River electoral district; thence southerly, easterly, northerly and westerly following said boundary to the point of commencement.

Comox Valley: The proposed district consists of the area bounded by a line commencing at a prolongation westward from the eastern boundary of Nanaimo Land District to the mouth of Simms Creek; thence upstream to the southern boundary of Subdivision B of Campbell River District Municipality; thence due west following said boundary and its prolongation to the Quinsam River; thence southerly and westerly following the Quinsam River to its intersection with the western boundary of Campbell River District Municipality; thence southerly following said boundary to the southern boundary of Campbell River District Municipality; thence due west to the eastern boundary of Tree Farm Licence No. 2; thence southerly following said boundary to the present southern boundary of the electoral district of North Island; thence southwesterly following said boundary to the boundary of Comox Land District; thence southeasterly following said boundary and the western boundary of Nelson Land District and the western boundary of Newcastle Land district to the intersection with the southern boundary of Subdivision C of Comox-Strathcona Regional District; thence easterly following said boundary to the eastern boundary of block 489 of Tree Farm License No. 20; thence due north to the northern boundary of the watershed of the Tsable River; thence easterly following said boundary and its prolongation eastward to Hindoo Creek; thence easterly following Hindoo Creek and its prolongation to the midpoint of Baynes Sound; thence northwesterly to the midpoint of the entrance to Comox Harbour; thence easterly over water to the eastern boundary of Nanaimo Land District; thence northeasterly following said boundary to the point of commencement.

Coquitlam-Maillardville: The proposed district is bounded by a line commencing at the confluence of the Fraser River and the Coquitlam River; thence northerly and easterly to a southerly projection of Westwood Street; thence northerly to Highway 7; thence westerly to the boundary of Coquitlam District Municipality; thence southerly following said boundary and its prolongation to Como Lake Avenue; thence westerly following Como Lake Road to Blue Mountain Street; thence southerly following Blue Mountain Street to Smith Avenue; thence westerly following Smith Avenue to the western boundary of Coquitlam District Municipality; thence southerly and

easterly following said boundary to the point of commencement.

Cranbrook-Fernie: The proposed district consists of the present Kootenay electoral district.

Duncan-Ladysmith: The proposed district consists of the area bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of the easterly prolongation of the centreline of Porlier Pass to the centreline of Trincomali Channel; thence northwesterly to a prolongation easterly from the centre line of Boat Harbour to the centreline of Stuart Channel; thence westerly following said prolongation to the midpoint of Boat Harbour; thence southerly and westerly over water through the centre line of the southernmost bay in Boat Harbour to a prolongation of the road to Hemer Provincial Park; thence northwesterly following the provincial park road to the northern boundary of Hemer Provincial Park; thence westerly following said boundary to Hemer Road; thence westerly following Hemer Road to Woodbank Road; thence southerly following Woodbank Road to the northern boundary of Section 11 of Cedar Land District; thence westerly following said boundary to the Nanaimo River; thence westerly following the Nanaimo River to the present southern boundary of Nanaimo electoral district; thence westerly following said boundary to its intersection with the present boundary of Alberni electoral district; thence southerly following said boundary to its intersection with the present western boundary of Cowichan-Malahat electoral district; thence southeasterly and easterly following said boundary to its intersection with a southerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of Cowichan Lake Land District; thence northerly following said boundary to the Cowichan River; thence easterly following the Cowichan River to the boundary of Cowichan Indian Reserve No. 1; thence westerly following the southern boundary of Cowichan Indian Reserve No. 1 and its prolongation to the centreline of Cowichan Bay; thence southeasterly following said centreline and its prolongation to the centreline of Satellite Channel; thence northerly through Sansome Narrows and Houston Passage to the point of commencement.

Esquimalt-Metchosin: The proposed district consists of the area bounded by a line commencing at the entrance to Victoria Harbour; thence northerly following the centreline of said harbour and the Gorge to the boundary of the present electoral district of Esquimalt-Port Renfrew; thence northerly following said boundary to Highway 1; thence westerly following Highway 1 to the western boundary of Thetis Lake Park; thence southerly following said boundary and the western boundary of Mill Hill Park to Atkins Avenue; thence westerly following Atkins Avenue to Station Avenue; thence westerly on Station Avenue to Jacklin Road; thence southerly folowing Jacklin Road to Highway 14; thence westerly following Highway 14 to the western boundary of Metchosin Land District; thence southerly following said boundary to its termination in Juan de Fuca Strait; thence easterly and northerly over water to the point of commencement.

Fort Langley-Aldergrove: The proposed district consists of that part of Langley District Municipality lying east of a line commencing at the intersection of 216th street and the Canada-United States border; thence northerly following 216th street to Glover Road; thence northeasterly following Glover Road to Topham Road; thence northerly following Topham Road and 216th street and its prolongation to the boundaries of the municipality.

Grand Forks-Trail: The proposed district is bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of the present eastern boundary of Rossland-Trail with the Canada-United States Boundary; thence northerly following said boundary to its intersection with the present southern boundary of Okanagan North; thence westerly following said boundary to its intersection with a northerly prolongation of the summit of the Midway Range; thence southerly following the summit of the Midway Range to the Canada-United States Boundary; thence easterly to the point of commencement.

Grandview-Hastings: The proposed district consists of that part of the City of Vancouver bounded by a line commencing at the northerly prolongation of Boundary Road to the centre line of Vancouver Harbour; thence southerly following said prolongation and Boundary Road to Grandview Highway; thence westerly following Grandview Highway and Grandview Highway South to the northern boundary of John Hendry Park; thence westerly following the northern boundary of said partk to Victoria Drive; thence northerly following Victoria Drive and its prolongation to the centre line of Vancouver Harbour; thence easterly following the centre line of Vancouver harbour to the point of commencement.

Kamloops: The proposed district consists of the area bounded by a line commencing at the southwestern-most point of the present boundary of Kamloops electoral district; thence northerly and westerly following said boundary to the southeast corner of Township 20, Range 21; thence westerly following the southern boundary of Township 20, Range 21 to the western boundary of Township 20, Range 21; thence northerly to the Thompson River; thence westerly following the Thompson River to a southerly prolongation of the western boundary of Deadman Creek Indian Reserve; thence northerly following said boundary to its intersection with the present boundary of Kamloops electoral district; thence northerly and easterly following said boundary to its intersection with western boundary of Subdivision O of the Thompson-Nicola Regional District; thence southerly following said boundary and the western boundary of Subdivision P of the Thompson-Nicola Regional District to the Kamloops City Limit; thence southerly following a portion of the western boundary of the City of Kamloops to the point where the city limits lead

westward toward Mara Hill; thence due south following a prolongation of said portion of the western city limits of Kamloops to the Canadian National Railway right-of-way; thence easterly following said right-of-way to the North Thompson River; thence southerly following the North Thompson River to its confluence with the South Thompson River; thence easterly to the midpoint of the Yellowhead Bridge on the Yellowhead Highway; thence southerly following said highway to its intersection with Highway No. 1; thence westerly following Highway No. 1 to Peterson Creek; thence southerly following Peterson Creek to Highway No. 5A; thence southerly following Highway No. 5A to the southern city limits of Kamloops; thence easterly following the city limits to the western boundary of Township 19, Range 15; thence southerly following said boundary to the northern boundary of Township 18, Range 16; thence easterly following said boundary to the western boundary of Township 18, Range 15; thence southerly following said boundary the western boundary of Monte Hills Forest; thence southerly following said boundary and its prolongation southeasterly to the present boundary of Kamloops electoral district; thence westerly to the point of commencement.

Kamloops-North Thompson: The proposed district is bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of the present western boundary of Kamloops electoral district with the western boundary of Subdivision O of the Thompson-Nicola Regional District; thence southeasterly following said boundary and the western boundary of Subdivision P of the Thompson-Nicola Regional District to the northwest corner of Kamloops City Limit; thence southerly following a portion of the western boundary of the City of Kamloops to the point where the city limits point westerward towards Mara Hill; thence due south following a prolongation of said portion of the western city limits of Kamloops to the Canadian National Railway right-of-way; thence easterly following said right-of-way to the North Thompson River; thence southerly following the North Thompson River to its confluence with the South Thompson River; thence easterly to the midpoint of the Yellowhead Bridge on the Yellowhead Highway; thence southerly following said highway to its intersection with Highway No. 1; thence westerly following Highway No. 1 to Peterson Creek; thence southerly following Peterson Creek to Highway No. 5A; thence southerly following Highway No. 5A to the southern city limits of Kamloops; thence easterly following the city limits to the western boundary of Township 19, Range 15; thence southerly following said boundary to the northern boundary of Township 18, Range 16; thence easterly following said boundary to the western boundary of Township 18, Range 15; thence southerly following said boundary to the western boundary of Monte Hills Forest; thence southerly following said boundary and its prolongation southeasterly to the present boundary of Kamloops electoral district; thence easterly, northerly, westerly, and southerly following the present boundaries of Kamloops electoral district to the point of commencement.

Kelowna East: The proposed district is bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of the southern limit of the City of Kelowna and the western boundary of the watershed of Bellevue Creek; thence southerly following said boundary and its prolongation to the present southern boundary of Okanagan South; thence easterly and northerly following said boundary to its intersection with the northern boundary of Central Okanagan Regional District; thence westerly to the centreline of Okanagan Lake; thence southerly following the centreline of Okanagan Lake to its intersection with a westerly prolongation of the southern boundary of Kelowna Airport to the centreline of Okanagan Lake; thence easterly following said prolongation to Glenmore Road; thence southerly and easterly following Glenmore Road, Scenic Road, Valley Road, Mail Road, and Sexsmith Road to Highway 97; thence southerly following Highway 97 to Highway 33; thence easterly following Highway 33 to Ziprick Street; thence southerly following Ziprick Street and its prolongation to Mission Creek; thence southwesterly following Mission Creek to Priest Creek; thence southeasterly following Priest Creek to the southern limit of the City of Kelowna; thence westerly and southerly following the city limit to the point of commencement.

Kelowna West: The proposed district is bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of the southern most city limit of the City of Kelowna and the northeast corner of the boundary of Okanagan Mountain Park; thence westerly following the northern boundary of Okanagan Mountain Park and its prolongation westerly to the centreline of Okanagan Lake; thence northerly to a prolongation easterly of the southern boundary of Tsinstikeptum Indian Reserve No. 10; thence westerly following said boundary and the southern boundaries of lots 1117, 1119, 503, and 2685 and their westerly prolongation to McDougall Creek; thence northwesterly following said creek and its prolongation to the present southern boundary of Okanagan North; thence westerly, northerly and easterly following said boundary to the northeast corner of the boundary of Okanagan Indian Reserve No. 1; thence southerly and westerly following the eastern and southern boundaries of Okanagan Indian Reserve No. 1 and their westerly prolongation to the centreline of Okanagan Lake; thence southerly following the centreline of Okanagan Lake to its intersection with a westerly prolongation of the southern boundary of Kelowna Airport to the centreline of Okanagan Lake; thence easterly following said prolongation to Glenmore Road; thence southerly and easterly following Glenmore Road, Scenic Road, Valley Road, Mail Road, and Sexsmith Road to Highway 97; thence southerly following Highway 97 to Highway 33; thence easterly following Highway 33 to Ziprick Street; thence southerly following Ziprick Street

and its prolongation to Mission Creek; thence southwesterly following Mission Creek to Priest Creek; thence southeasterly following Priest Creek to the southern limit of the City of Kelowna; thence westerly following the city limits to the point of commencement.

Kensington-Riley Park: The proposed district consists of that part of the City of Vancouver bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of Main Street and 16th Avenue; thence southerly following Main Street to 33rd Avenue; thence westerly following 33rd Avenue to Ontario Street; thence southerly following Ontario Street to 41st Avenue; thence easterly following 41st Avenue to Main Street; thence southerly following Main Street to 49th Avenue; thence easterly following 49th Avenue to Victoria Drive; thence northerly following Victoria Drive to Kingsway; thence northwesterly following Kingsway to 16th Avenue; thence westerly following 16th Avenue to the point of commencement.

Kingsway: The proposed district consists of that part of the City of Vancouver bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of Boundary Road and Grandview Highway; thence southerly bollowing Boundary Road to Kingsway; thence northwesterly following Kingsway to Rupert Street; thence southerly following Rupert Street to 45th Avenue; thence westerly following 45th Avenue to Victoria Drive; thence northerly following Victoria Drive to Kingsway; thence northwesterly following Kingsway to 16th Avenue; thence easterly following 16th Avenue to Clark Drive; thence northerly following Clark Drive to Broadway; thence easterly following Broadway to Victoria Drive; thence southerly following Victoria drive to the northern boundary of John Hendry Park; thence easterly following said boundary to Grandview Highway; thence easterly following Grandview Highway to the point of commencement.

Ladner-Tsawassen: The proposed district is bounded by a line consisting of the western and southern boundaries of the municipality of Delta and a line commencing at the southeast corner of the boundary of the muncipality; thence northerly following the eastern boundary of the muncipality to 64th Avenue; thence westerly following 64th Avenue to the Burlington Northern Railway line; thence northwesterly following said railway line to its intersection with the Canadian National Railway line; thence in a straight line northwest to the centre line of City Reach; thence westerly following the centreline of City Reach to the northern boundary of the muncipality of Delta; thence westerly following said boundary to the western boundary of the municipality.

Langara: The proposed district consists of that part of the City of Vancouver bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of 41st Avenue and West Boulevard; thence southerly following West Boulevard to Angus Drive; thence southerly following Angus Drive projected to the centre line of the North Arm of the Fraser River; thence easterly following this centre line to the southward prolongation of Fraser Street; thence northerly following this prolongation and Fraser Street to 49th Avenue; thence westerly following 49th Avenue to Main Street; thence northerly following Main Street to 41st Avenue; thence westerly following 41st Avenue to the point of commencement.

Langley: The proposed district consists of that part of Langley District Municipality lying west of a line commencing at the intersection of 216th street and the Canada-United States border; thence northerly following 216th street to Glover Road; thence northeasterly following Glover Road to Topham Road; thence northerly following Topham Road and 216th street and its northerly prolongation to the boundaries of the municipality.

Little Mountain: The proposed district consists of that part of the City of Vancouver bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of the centreline of False Creek with the centreline of the Burrard Street Bridge; thence southerly following Burrard Street to 4th Avenue; thence westerly following 4th Avenue to Arbutus Street; thence southerly following Arbutus Street to 16th Avenue; thence easterly following 16th Avenue to Granville Street; thence southerly following Granville Street to 41st Avenue; thence easterly following 41st Avenue to Ontario Street; thence northerly following Ontario Street to 33rd Avenue; thence easterly following 33rd Avenue to Main Street; thence Northly following Main Street to 16th Avenue; thence westerly following 16th Avenue to Cambie Street; thence northerly following Cambie Street to the centre line of False Creek; thence westerly following centre line of said creek to the point of commencement.

Lonsdale: The proposed district consists of the area bounded by a line commencing at the midpoint of the First Narrows of Burrard Inlet; thence northerly following Highway 99 to Marine Drive; thence westerly following Marine Drive to the Capilano River; thence northward following said river to Highway 1; thence easterly and southerly following said highway to the midpoint of the Second Narrows Bridge; thence westerly through Vancouver Harbour to the point of commencment.

Mackenzie: I recommend that this district retain its present boundaries.

Malahat: The proposed district consists of the area bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of Juan de Fuca Strait with the present boundary between Alberni electoral district and Equimalt-Port Renfrew electoral district; thence northerly following said boundary to its intersection with the present boundary of Cowichan-Malahat electoral district; thence southeasterly following said boundary to its intersection with a southerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of Cowichan Lake Land District; thence northerly following said boundary to the Cowichan River; thence easterly following the Cowichan

River to the boundary of Cowichan Indian Reserve No. 1; thence westerly following the southern boundary of Cowichan Indian Reserve No. 1 and its prolongation to the centreline of Cowichan Bay; thence southeasterly following said centreline and its prolongation to the centreline of Satellite Channel; thence southerly following Satellite Channel, Saanich Inlet, Squally Reach, Finlayson Arm and a southerly prolongation from the centreline of Finlayson Arm to the Highway No. 1; thence southerly and easterly following Highway No. 1 to the western boundary of Thetis Lake Park; thence southerly following said boundary and the western boundary of Mill Hill Park to Atkins Avenue; thence westerly following Atkins Avenue to Station Avenue; thence westerly on Station Avenue to Jacklin Road; thence southerly folowing Jacklin Road to Highway 14; thence westerly following Highway 14 to the western boundary of Metchosin Land District; thence southerly following said boundary to its termination in Juan de Fuca Strait; thence northwesterly to the point of commencement.

Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows: The proposed district consists of that part of the Dewdney Electoral District lying south and west of a line commencing at the intersection of the southern boundary of the Maple Ridge District Municipality and the southerly prolongation of 240th Street; thence northerly following 240th Street to the Dewdney Trunk Road; thence easterly following the Dewdney Trunk Road to 248th Street; thence northerly following 248th Street and its prolongation to the Alouette River; thence northeasterly following said river and Alouette Lake to the eastern boundary of Maple Ridge District Municipality; thence northerly and westerly following said boundary to the boundary of the UBC Research Forest Reserve; thence northerly and westerly following said boundary to Pitt Lake; thence in a straight line to the present western boundary of Dewdney Electoral District.

Matsqui: The proposed district consists of that part of Matsqui District Municipality lying west of a line commencing at the prolongation of Gladwin Road to the Fraser River; thence southerly following Gladwin Road to Fraser Highway; thence easterly following Fraser Highway to McCallum Road; thence southerly following McCallum Road to the Canada-United States Boundary.

Mission: The proposed district consists of the area bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of the southern boundary of the Maple Ridge District Municipality and the southerly prolongation of 240th Street; thence northerly following 240th Street to the Dewdney Trunk Road; thence easterly following the Dewdney Trunk Road to 248th Street; thence northerly following 248th Street and its prolongation to the Alouette River; thence northeasterly following said river and Alouette Lake to the eastern boundary of Maple Ridge District Municipality; thence northerly and westerly following said boundary to the boundary of the UBC Research Forest Reserve; thence northerly and westerly following said boundary to Pitt Lake; thence in a straight line to the present western boundary of Dewdney Electoral District; thence northerly, easterly and southerly following said boundary to the westerly prolongation of the northern boundary of Township 4, Range 30, West 6; thence easterly following said prolongation and the northern boundary of Township 4, Range 4, West 6 and the easterly prolongation of said boundary to the centreline of Harrison Lake; thence southerly following the centreline of Harrison Lake; to the Harrison River; thence southwesterly and southerly following the centreline of the Harrison River to the Fraser River; thence southwesterly and westerly following the centreline of the Fraser River to its intersection with the southern boundary of Mission District Municipality; thence westerly following said boundary to its intersection with the southern boundary of Maple Ridge District Municipality; thence westerly to the point of commencement.

Mt. Pleasant-Strathcona: The proposed district consists of that part of the City of Vancouver bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of a northward prolongation of Main Street with the centreline of Vancouver Harbour; thence southerly following said prolongation and Main Street to Terminal Avenue; thence westerly following Terminal Avenue and its prolongation to the centre line of False Creek; thence westerly following this centre line to the centre line of the Cambie Street Bridge; thence southerly following Cambie Street to 16th Avenue; thence easterly following 16th Avenue to Clark Drive; thence northerly following Clark Drive to Broadway; thence easterly following Broadway to Victoria Drive; thence northerly following Victoria and its prolongation to the centre line of Vancouver Harbour; thence westerly following this centre line to the point of commencement.

Nanaimo: The proposed district consists of the area bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of the eastern boundary of Dunsmuir Land District and the present southern boundary of the Nanaimo electoral district; thence northerly following said boundary to the southern boundary of Wellington Land District; thence easterly following said boundary and its prolongation easterly to its intersection with a southerly prolongation of Rock City Road; thence northerly following Rock City Road to Departure Bay Road; thence easterly following Departure Bay Road and its prolongation northeasterly over water to the eastern boundary of Nanaimo Land District; thence southeasterly and westerly following said boundary through Porlier Pass to the midpoint of Trincomali Channel; thence northwesterly to a prolongation easterly from the centre line of Boat Harbour to the centreline of Stuart Channel; thence westerly following said prolongation to the midpoint of Boat Harbour; thence southerly and westerly over water through the centre line of the southernmost bay in Boat Harbour to a prolongation of the road to Hemer Provincial Park; thence

northwesterly following the provincial park road to the northern boundary of Hemer Provincial Park; thence westerly following said boundary to Hemer Road; thence westerly following Hemer Road to Woodbank Road; thence southerly following Woodbank Road to the northern boundary of Section 11 of Cedar Land District; thence westerly following said boundary to the Nanaimo River; thence westerly following the Nanaimo River to the point of commencement.

Nelson-Creston: The proposed district is bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of the present western boundary of Nelson-Creston with the Canada-United States Boundary; thence northerly following the present western boundary of Nelson-Creston to its intersection with the present southern boundary of Okanagan North; thence westerly and northerly following said boundary to its intersection with the western boundary of Central Kootenay Regional District; thence northerly following said boundary to its intersection with the present northern boundary of Okanagan North; thence easterly following said boundary to its intersection with the centreline of Upper Arrow Lake; thence northerly following the centre line of Upper Arrow Lake to a southwesterly prolongation of the southern boundary of the watershed of the Alkokolex River; thence easterly following said boundary its prolongation eastward to the present boundary of Nelson-Creston; thence southerly following said boundary to the Canada-United States Boundary; thence westerly to the point of commencement.

New Westminster: I recommend that this district retain its present boundaries.

Newton: The proposed district consists of that part of the Municipality of Surrey lying east of the western boundary of said municipality; bounded on the north by 88th Avenue; on the south by the Nicomekl River; and on the east by 152 Street.

North Coast-Stikine: The proposed district consists of the electoral district of Atlin and the area bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of latitude 55 degrees north and western boundary of the watershed of the Skeena River; thence southerly following said boundary to a point due east of the southern tip of Kitsumkalum Lake; thence due west to the Kitsumkalum River; thence southerly following the Kitsumkalum River to the Skeena River; thence westerly following the Skeena River to the western boundary of Kitimat-Stikine Regional District; thence southerly following said boundary and its southerly prolongation to the Quaal River; thence southeasterly following the Quaal River to the centreline of Douglas Channel; thence southwesterly following the centreline of Douglas Channel to its intersection with the present eastern boundary of Prince Rupert electoral district; thence westerly, northerly, and easterly following said boundary to its intersection with latitude 55 degrees north; thence easterly to the point of commencement.

North Delta: The proposed district consists of that part of Delta Muncipality lying within the northern, and eastern boundaries of the municipality and west and north of a line commencing at intersection of the eastern boundary of the municipality and 64th Avenue; thence westerly along 64th avenue to the Burlington Northern Railway line; thence northwesterly along said railway line to its intersection with the Canadian National Railway line; thence in a straight line northwest to the Fraser River.

North Island: The proposed district consists of the electoral district of North Island bounded on the south by a line commencing at a prolongation westward from the eastern boundary of Nanaimo Land District to the mouth of Simms Creek; thence upstream to the southern boundary of Subdivision B of Campbell River District Municipality; thence due west following said boundary and its prolongation to the Quinsam River; thence southerly and westerly following the Quinsam River to its intersection with the western boundary of Campbell River District Municipality; thence southerly following said boundary to the southern boundary of Campbell River District Municipality; thence due west to the eastern boundary of Tree Farm Licence No. 2; thence southerly following said boundary to the southern boundary of the electoral district of North Island; thence westerly following said boundary to the western boundary of Comox Land District; thence southeasterly following said boundary to its intersection with the present western boundary of the Comox electoral district; thence southerly and westerly following said boundary to its intersection with the present southern boundary of North Island electoral district; thence westerly to the Pacific Ocean.

North Peace River: I recommend that this district retain its present boundaries.

Oak Bay-Gordon Head: The proposed district consists of the area bounded by a line commencing at the southernmost point of the western boundary of Oak Bay District Municipality; thence northward following said boundary to Cedar Hill Cross Road; thence westerly following Cedar Hill Cross Road to Blenkinsop Road; thence northerly following Blenkinsop Road to the northern boundary of Mt. Douglas Park; thence northeasterly following said boundary and its prolongation to the present western boundary of the electoral district of Oak Bay-Gordon Head; thence southerly and easterly following said boundary to the point of commencement.

Okanagan-Boundary: The proposed district is bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of the present western boundary of the Boundary-Similkameen electoral district with the Canada-United States Boundary; thence northerly following the present western boundary of said electoral district to the northern boundary of the McNulty Creek watershed; thence easterly and southerly following the northern and eastern boundaries of the McNulty Creek watershed to the northern bound-

ary of of the Hedley Creek watershed; thence southerly and easterly following the western and southern boundaries of the Shingle Creek watershed to the northern boundary of the Similkameen Division of Yale Land District; thence easterly following said boundary to the western boundary of Penticton Indian Reserve No. 1; thence southerly, easterly, and northerly following said boundary to its intersection with Highway 97; thence northerly following Highway 97 to Skaha Lake Road in the City of Penticton; thence easterly and northerly following Skaha Lake Road to Main Street; thence northerly following Main Street and its prolongation to Okanagan Lake; thence northerly following the centre line of Okanagan Lake to its intersection with a westerly prolongation of the northern boundary of Okanagan Mountain Park; thence easterly following said boundary to the city limits of Kelowna; thence easterly following the city limits to the western boundary of the Bellevue Creek watershed; thence southerly following said boundary to the present northern boundary of Boundary-Similkameen electoral district; thence easterly, northerly and easterly following said boundary to its intersection with a northerly prolongation of the summit of the Midway Range; thence southerly following the summit of the Midway Range to the Canada-United States Boundary; thence westerly to the point of commencement.

Okanagan West: The proposed district is bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of the present western boundary of the Boundary-Similkameen electoral district with the northern boundary of the McNulty Creek watershed; thence easterly and southerly following the northern and eastern boundaries of the McNulty Creek watershed to the northern boundary of of the Hedley Creek watershed; thence southerly and easterly following the western and southern boundaries of the Shingle Creek watershed to the northern boundary of the Similkameen Division of Yale Land District; thence easterly following said boundary to the western boundary of Penticton Indian Reserve No. 1; thence southerly, easterly, and northerly following said boundary to its intersection with Highway 97; thence northerly following Highway 97 to Skaha Lake Road in the City of Penticton; thence easterly and northerly following Skaha Lake Road to Main Street; thence northerly following Main Street and its prolongation to Okanagan Lake; thence northerly following the centre line of Okanagan Lake to a prolongation easterly of the southern boundary of Tsinstikeptum Indian Reserve No. 10; thence westerly following said boundary and the southern boundaries of lots 1117, 1119, 503, and 2685 and their prolongation westerly to McDougall Creek; thence northwesterly following said creek and its prolongation to the present southern boundary of Okanagan North; thence westerly following said boundary to its intersection with the present western boundary of Okanagan South; thence southerly following said boundary to its intersection with the present northwest boundary of Boundary-Similkameen electoral district; thence southerly following said boundary to the point of commencement.

Parksville-Qualicum: The proposed district consists of the area east of the present eastern boundary of Alberni electoral district and west of the eastern boundary of Nanaimo Land District bounded on the north by a line commencing at the intersection of the western boundary of Newcastle Land district with the southern boundary of Subdivision C of Comox-Strathcona Regional District; thence easterly following the latter boundary to eastern boundary of block 489 of Tree Farm License No. 20; thence due north to the northern boundary of the watershed of the Tsable River; thence easterly following said boundary and its prolongation eastward to Hindoo Creek; thence easterly following Hindoo Creek and its prolongation to the centreline of Baynes Sound; thence northwesterly to the midpoint of the entrance to Comox Harbour; thence easterly over water to the eastern boundary of Nanaimo Land District; and bounded on the south by a line commencing at the intersection of the present southern boundary of Nanaimo electoral district with the present eastern boundary of Alberni district thence easterly following the present southern boundary of Nanaimo electoral district to the western boundary of Dunsmuir Land District; thence northerly following said boundary to the southern boundary of Wellington Land District; thence easterly following said boundary and its prolongation easterly to its intersection with a southerly prolongation of Rock City Road; thence northerly following Rock City Road to Departure Bay Road; thence easterly following Departure Bay Road and its prolongation northeasterly over water to the eastern boundary of Nanaimo Land District.

Point Grey: The proposed district consists of that part of the City of Vancouver bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of the centreline of False Creek with the centreline of the Burrard Street Bridge; thence southerly following Burrard Street to 4th Avenue; thence westerly following 4th Avenue to Arbutus Street; thence southerly following Arbutus Street to 16th Avenue; thence westerly following 16th Avenue to the city limit; thence southerly following said city limit and its prolongation to the centreline of the North Arm of the Fraser River; thence westerly and northerly following said centre line and around Point Grey to the centre line of English Bay; thence easterly following said centre line to the point of commencement.

Port Coquitlam: The proposed district consists of the area bounded by the present boundaries of Dewdney on the east; by the present boundaries of Coquitlam-Moody on the north; and by a line commencing at the confluence of the Fraser River and the Coquitlam River; thence northerly and easterly to a southerly projection of Westwood Street; thence northerly to Highway 7; thence westerly to

the boundary of Coquitlam District Municipality; thence northerly and westerly following said boundary Indian Arm.

Port Moody-Burnaby Mountain: The proposed district is bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of Highway 7 and Bainbridge Avenue; thence northerly following Bainbridge Avenue to Broadway; thence easterly following Broadway to Duthie Avenue; thence northerly following Duthie Avenue to Pandora Street; thence westerly following Pandora Street to Highway 7A; thence northeasterly following Highway 7A to a line produced by the northerly prolongation of Burnwood to Burrard Inlet; thence northeasterly following Burrard Inlet and Indian Arm to the westerly prolongation of the boundary of Coquitlam District Municipality; thence easterly and southerly following said boundary and its prolongation to Como Lake Avenue; thence westerly following Como Lake Road to Blue Mountain Street; thence southerly following Blue Mountain Street to Smith Avenue; thence westerly following Smith Avenue to the western boundary of Coquitlam District Municipality; thence southerly following said boundary to Highway 7; thence westerly following Highway 7 to the point of commencement.

Prince George-Mt. Robson: The proposed district is bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of the Nechako River and Central Avenue in the City of Prince George; thence southerly following Central Avenue and Highway 16 to Cowart Avenue; thence easterly following Cowart Avenue and an easterly prolongation of the easternmost point of Cowart Avenue to the Fraser River; thence southerly following the Fraser River to the present boundary of Prince George South electoral district; thence easterly, southeasterly, easterly, northwesterly, westerly, southwesterly following said boundary to the confluence of the Fraser and Nechako rivers; thence westerly following the Nechako River to the point of commencement.

Prince George North: The proposed district is bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of 15th Avenue and Central in the City of Prince George; thence westerly following 15th Avenue to Foothills; thence southerly following Foothills and a southerly prolongation of Foothills to a westerly prolongation of Ferry; thence due west to the eastern boundary of Salaquo Indian Reserve No. 4; thence southerly and westerly following the perimeter of said reservation to the present southern boundary of Prince George North electoral district; thence westerly and northerly and easterly following said boundary to a point due west of the midpoint of Tudyah Lake; thence due east to Highway 97; thence following Highway 97 northeasterly to the present boundary of Prince George North electoral district; thence southeasterly, southerly, westerly, and southwesterly following said boundary to the confluence of the Fraser and Nechako rivers; thence westerly to Central in the City of Prince George; thence southerly on Central to the point of commencement.

Prince George-Omineca : The proposed district is bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of 15th Avenue and Central Avenue in the City of Prince George; thence westerly following 15th Avenue to Foothills; thence southerly following Foothills Street and its prolongation to a westerly prolongation of Ferry Avenue; thence westerly following a westerly prolongation of Ferry Avenue to the eastern boundary of Salaquo Indian Reserve No.4; thence southerly and westerly following the perimeter of said reserve to the centreline of the Nechako River; thence northwesterly following the Nechako River to the present eastern boundary of Omineca electoral district; thence northerly, and westerly following said boundary to longitude 126 degrees west; thence southeasterly following the centreline of Takla Lake to the Middle River; thence southeasterly following Middle River to the midpoint of Trembleur Lake; thence southeasterly following the centrelines of Trembleur Lake, Tachie River, and Stuart Lake to a northerly prolongation of Sowchea Creek; thence southerly to the northeast corner of Tp 16; thence southerly following the eastern boundary of Tp 16 and the eastern boundaries of Tp 14, Tp 9 and its prolongation southerly to the Nechako River; thence southerwesterly following the Nechako River to the midpoint of Knewstubb Lake; thence southeasterly and easterly following the northern boundary of Chedakuz Creek watershed to the southern boundary of the watershed of Euchiniko River; thence easterly following said boundary to the present boundary of Omineca electoral district; thence northerly and easterly following said boundary to its intersection with the present boundary of Prince George South electoral district; thence southerly and easterly following said boundary to the Fraser River; thence northerly following the Fraser River to a prolongation due east from the easternmost point of Cowart Avenue in the City of Prince George; thence westerly following this prolongation and Cowart Avenue to Highway 16; thence northerly following Highway 16 and Central Avenue to the point of commencement.

Quilchena: The proposed district consists of that part of the City of Vancouver bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of Camosun Street and 16th Avenue; thence southerly following Camosum Street and the western limit of the City of Vancouver to the centreline of the North Arm of the Fraser River; thence easterly following the centre line of the North Arm to a prolongation southward of Angus Street; thence northerly following Angus Street to West Boulevard; thence northerly following West Boulevard to 41st Avenue; thence easterly following 41st Avenue to Granville Street; thence northerly following Granville Street to 16th Avenue; thence westerly following 16th Avenue to the point of commencement.

Richmond East: The proposed district consists of the eastern part of the Municipality of Richmond lying west of a line commencing at the intersection of the northern boundary of the municipality and Highway 99; thence southerly following Highway 99 to No. 4 Road; thence southerly following No. 4 Road to Granville Avenue; thence westerly following Granville Avenue to No. 3 Road; thence southerly following No. 3 Road to Steveston Highway; thence westerly following Steveston Highway to Gilbert Road; thence southerly following Gilbert Road and its prolongation to the southern boundary of the municipality.

Richmond North: The proposed district consists of the northwestern part of the Municipality of Richmond lying westward and northward of a line commencing at the intersection of the northern boundary of the municipality and Highway 99; thence southerly following Highway 99 to No. 4 Road; thence southerly following No. 4 Road to Granville Avenue; thence westerly following Granville Avenue to No. 3 Road; thence southerly following No. 3 Road to Blundell Avenue; thence westerly following Blundell Avenue to No. 2 Road; thence southerly following No. 2 Road to Francis Avenue; thence westerly following Francis Avenue and its prolongation to the western boundary of the municipality.

Richmond South: The proposed district consists of the southwestern part of the Municipality of Richmond lying south and west of a line commencing at the intersection of a prolongation of Francis Avenue to the western boundary of the muncipality; thence eastward following said prolongation and Francis Avenue to No. 2 Road; thence northward following No. 2 Road to Blundell Avenue; thence eastward following Blundell Avenue to No. 3 Road; thence southerly following No. 3 Road to Steveston Highway; thence westerly following Steveston Highway to Gilbert Road; thence southerly following Gilbert Road and its prolongation to the southern boundary of the municipality.

Saanich and the Islands: The proposed district consists of that part of the present electoral district of Saanich and the Islands lying north of the southern boundary of Saanich District Municipality.

Seymour: The proposed district consists of the area bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of the present boundary of the electoral district of North Vancouver-Seymour and the southern boundary of Lot 803; thence westerly following the southern boundaries of lots 803, 869 and 951 to a northerly prolongation of Lonsdale Avenue; thencely southerly following the northerly prolongation of Lonsdale and Lonsdale Avenue to Highway 1; thence easterly and southerly following Highway 1 to its intersection with the present boundary of the district of North Vancouver-Seymour; thence easterly, northerly, westerly, and southerly following said boundary to the point of commencement.

Shuswap: The proposed district consists of that part of the electoral district of Shuswap-Revelstoke lying west of the Columbia River watershed.

Skeena: The proposed district consists of the area bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of latitude 55 degrees north and western boundary of the watershed of the Skeena River; thence southerly following said boundary to a point due east of the southern tip of Kitsumkalum Lake; thence due west to the Kitsumkalum River; thence southerly following the Kitsumkalum River to the Skeena River; thence westerly following the Skeena River to the western boundary of Kitimat-Stikine Regional District; thence southerly, following said boundary and its prolongation southerly to the Quaal River; thence southeasterly following the Quaal River to the centreline of Douglas Channel; thence southwesterly following the centreline of Douglas Channel to its intersection with the present western boundary of Skeena electoral district; thence southerly following said boundary to the southern boundary of Kitimat-Stikine Regional District; thence northeasterly and northerly following said boundary to latitude 55 degrees north; thence westerly following latitude 55 degrees north to longitude 128 degrees west; thence northerly following longitude 128 degrees west to the western boundary of the watershed of the Kispiox River; thence due west to the present western boundary of Skeena electoral district; thence southerly following said boundary to latitude 55 degrees north; thence easterly following latitude 55 degrees north to the point of commencement.

South Peace River: The proposed district is bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of Highway 97 and present boundary of South Peace River electoral district; thence southwesterly following Highway 97 to a point due east of the midpoint of Tudyah Lake; thence due west to the present boundary of Prince George North electoral district; thence northerly, northwesterly, easterly, and southerly following said boundary to the present boundary of South Peace River electoral district; thence easterly, southerly, and northwesterly following said boundary to the point of commencement.

South Saanich: The proposed district consists of that part of the present electoral district of Saanich and the Islands lying north of a line commencing at the intersection of Highway 1 with the Goldstream Land District Boundary; thence southwesterly following said highway to the present boundary of Saanich and the Islands; thence southerly and easterly on said boundary to Blenkinsop Road; thence northerly following Blenkinsop Road to the northern boundary of Mt. Douglas Park; thence northeasterly following said boundary and its prolongation to the present eastern boundary of the electoral district of Saanich and the Islands; thence northerly following said boundary to the boundary of Saanich District Municipality extended westerward; thence easterly following said

boundary to Todd Inlet; thence northerly and southerly following the centre lines of Todd Inlet, Brentwood Bay, Squally Reach, and Finlayson Arm to the point of commencement.

Surrey-Centre: The proposed district consists of that part of the Municipality of Surrey lying east of the western boundary of said muncipality and bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of Scott Road and 88th Avenue; thence easterly following 88th Avenue to 152 street; thence northerly following 152 street to 96th Avenue; thence easterly following 96th Avenue to 160th street; thence northerly following 160th street to 104th Avenue; thence westerly following 104th Avenue to 128th street; thence southerly following 128th street to Townline Avenue; thence westerly following Townline Avenue to the municipal boundary.

Vancouver-Fraserview: The proposed district consists of that part of the City of Vancouver bound by a line commencing at the intersection of Kingsway and Boundary Road; thence southerly following Boundary Road and its prolongation to the North Arm of the Fraser River; thence westerly following this centre line to a southward prolongation of Fraser Street; thence northerly following said prolongation and Fraser Street to 49th Avenue; thence easterly following 49th Avenue to Victoria Drive; thence northerly following Victoria Drive to 45th Avenue; thence easterly following 45th Avenue to Rupert Street; thence northerly following Rupert Street to Kingsway; thence southeasterly following Kingsway to the point of commencement.

Vernon: The proposed district is bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of the southern boundary of North Okanagan Regional District and the centreline of Okanagan Lake; thence easterly and southerly following said centreline to its intersection with the present southern boundary of Okanagan North; thence easterly following said boundary to its intersection with the eastern boundary of North Okanagan Regional District; thence northerly following said boundary to its intersection with the present northern boundary of North Okanagan electoral district; thence westerly following said boundary to the northeast corner of the boundary of Okanagan Indian Reserve No. 1; thence southerly and westerly following the eastern and southern boundaries of Okanagan Indian Reserve No. 1 and their westerly prolongation to the centreline of Okanagan Lake; thence southerly following the centreline of Okanagan Lake to the point of commencement.

Victoria-Beacon Hill: The proposed district consists of that part of the City of Victoria lying east of Victoria Harbour and south of a line commencing at the midpoint of Johnson Street Bridge; thence westerly following Pandora to Cook; thence northerly following Cook to Bay; thence westerly following Bay to Richmond; thence northerly following Richmond to Haultain; thence easterly following Haultain to the city limit of Victoria.

Victoria-Douglas: The proposed district consists of the area bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of Foul Bay Road and Haultain Street; thence northerly following Foul Bay Road to Cedar Hill Cross Road; thence westerly to the northern boundary of the present electoral district of Victoria; thence easterly and northerly following said boundary to its intersection with the centreline of the Gorge; thence southerly following the centerlines of the Gorge and Victoria Harbour to the midpoint of Johnson Street Bridge; thence westerly following Pandora to Cook; thence northerly following Cook to Bay; thence westerly following Bay to Richmond; thence northerly following Richmond to Haultain; thence westerly following Haultain to point of commencement.

West Vancouver-Howe Sound: The proposed district consists of that part of the present electoral district of West Vancouver-Howe Sound lying west of 22nd Street in the City of West Vancouver and its southerly prolongation to English Bay and northerly prolongation to the boundary of West Vancouver District Municipality.

Whalley: The proposed district consists of that part of the Municipality of Surrey bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of Highway 1 and 104th Avenue; thence westerly following 104th Avenue to 128th street; thence southerly to Townline Avenue; thence westerly to the boundary of said municipality; thence following said boundary upstream to its intersection with Highway 1; thence southeasterly following Highway 1 to 104th Avenue.

White Rock: The proposed district consists of the part of the Municipality of Surrey lying west of Highway 99 and south of the Nicomekl River.

Yale-Lillooet: The proposed district consists of the area bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of the present boundary of Yale-Lillooet electoral district with the southeast corner of Township 20, Range 21; thence westerly following the southern boundary of Township 20, Range 21 to the western boundary of Township 20, Range 21; thence northerly to the Thompson River; thence westerly following the Thompson River to a southern prolongation of the western boundary of Deadman Creek Indian Reserve; thence northerly following said boundary to its intersection with the present boundary of Yale-Lillooet electoral district; thence northerly, westerly, southerly, easterly and northerly following the present district boundaries to the point of commencement.

Schedule A

Province of British Columbia

Order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council

R. G. Rogers
Lieutenant Governor

Order-in-Council 690 , Approved and Ordered April 8, 1987

Whereas the *Inquiry Act* empowers the Lieutenant Governor in Council to cause inquiry to be made into and concerning any matter connected with the good government of the Province: On the recommendation of the undersigned, the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, orders as set out in the attached Schedule.

Elwood N. Veitch
Provincial Secretary and
Minister of Government Services

William Vander Zalm
Presiding member of the Executive Council

Schedule

1. A Commission be issued under the Great Seal pursuant to section 8 of the *Inquiry Act* appointing The Honourable Thomas Kemp Fisher, a judge of the County Court of Westminster, to be a commissioner to inquire into the composition of those electoral districts that now return 2 members to the Legislative Assembly and into the composition of the electoral districts that are contiguous to those electoral districts that now return 2 members, and to carry out the other duties hereinafter set out.

2. The commissioner shall conduct his inquiries with a view to recommending the establishment of new electoral districts, each returning one member to the Legislative Assembly, to replace those that now return 2 members to the Legislative Assembly.

3. In recommending the establishment of new electoral districts to replace those that now return 2 members, the commissioner shall, where he considers it desirable, also recommend adjustments to the boundaries of contiguous electoral districts and shall generally have regard to the following:

(a) the principle of the electoral quota, that is to say, the quotient obtained by dividing the population of the Province, as ascertained by the most recent population figures published by Statistics Canada, pursuant to the *Statistics Act* (Canada), by the total number of members of the Legislative Assembly;

(b) historical and regional claims for representation;

(c) special geographic considerations including the sparsity or density of population of various regions, the accessibility to such regions or the size of shape thereof;

(d) special community interests of the inhabitants of particular regions; and

(e) the need for a balance of community interests.

Schedule A (continued)

4. The Commissioner may hold hearings in such places as he considers appropriate and shall give public notice of the hearings and after those hearings and such other research as he considers appropriate, the commissioner shall issue and publish a preliminary report. After publication of the preliminary report, the commissioner shall hold further hearings that he considers appropriate and shall give public notice of hearings and each such notice shall include a map prepared by the commissioner showing the proposed boundaries of electoral districts and indicating the name proposed to be given to each such district.

5. After the publication of his preliminary report and the conclusion of all further hearings, the commissioner shall submit a report of his findings and recommendations to the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

6. The remuneration and allowances of witnesses who are required for the purposes of the commission, in respect of mileage and maintenance and other incidental and necessary expenses, including travelling expenses shall be on the same scale as provided in the Rules of the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

7. Consent is given to the commissioner appointing stenographers and clerks including research assistants he considers necessary for conducting the inquiry and to pay them at the rate or salary that is equivalent to the rate of salary paid to employees in similar positions in the public service and the commissioner may appoint or retain such counsel, consultants and advisers as he considers appropriate and the commissioner may establish rates, fees, living and travelling expenses to be paid to them.

8. Subject to appropriation, approval is given to pay all expenses incurred by the commissioner in the inquiry and which are considered necessary by the commissioner for the proper carrying out of his duties.

9. Living and travelling expenses shall be paid to the commissioner equivalent to the rates paid to Group III managerial employees of the Government in accordance with Treasury Board Order 88, and clerks and stenographers shall be paid living and travelling expenses equivalent to the rates paid to Group II employees in accordance with the said Order, for each day during which they are engaged in the performance of the powers and duties of the commission.

Schedule B

Province of British Columbia

Royal Commission
on
Electoral Boundaries

580, 625 Howe Street
Vancouver
British Columbia
V6C 2T6
Telephone: (604) 660-4172

August 12, 1987

Hon. Elwood N. Veitch, M.L.A.
Provincial Secretary
Parliament Buildings
VICTORIA, B.C.

Dear Minister:

Re: Royal Commission on Electoral Boundaries,
Order-In-Council No. 690, approved April 9, 1987

I have now concluded the hearings scheduled in preparation for the publication of my preliminary report.

As a a result of the hearing process, the submissions therein and my consideration of Order-In-Council No. 690/87, I am reporting to you that the wording of Order-In-Council No. 690/87 is open to various interpretations and, accordingly, there is some uncertainty in my mandate.

I believe that one interpretation of Order-In-Council No. 690/87 provides that I am to consider electoral districts now returning two members to the Legislative Assembly and the contiguous boundaries of contiguous electoral districts.

Another interpretation is that all of the boundaries of contiguous electoral districts could be considered.

In view of the foregoing and in the interest of the electoral system, I recommend that it would be appropriate to change the mandate so that I have the opportunity to consider all electoral districts in the province to ensure proper representation for British Columbians in the Legislative Assembly.

If this recommendation is accepted, the work to date, including hearings already concluded, will assist in discharging the new mandate.

Yours very truly,

Thomas K. Fisher

Schedule C

Province of
British Columbia

Ministry of Provincial
Secretary and
Government Services

Parliament Buildings
Victoria
British Columbia
V8V 1X4

September 17, 1987

Honourable Thomas K. Fisher
Commissioner
Royal Commission on Electoral Boundaries
580, 625 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 2T6

Dear Judge Fisher:

Further to my letter to you dated August 18, 1987; I would advise that the Lieutenant-Governor, by and with the adivce and consent of the Executive Council, orders that the Schedule attached to Order-in-Council #690/87 be amended. A copy of the revised Order-in-Council is attached for your information.

This amendment will provide you with a broader mandate and allow examination of all 52 ridings rather than just the 17 dual-member ridings.

I wish you every success with your inquiry.

Sincerely,

Elwood N. Veitch
Provincial Secretary and
Minister of Government Services

Attachment

Schedule C (continued)

Revised Schedule to Order in Council 690/87

1. A Commission be issued under the Great Seal pursuant to section 8 of the *Inquiry Act* appointing The Honourable Thomas Kemp Fisher, a judge of the County Court of Westminster, to be a commissioner to inquire into and recommend:

(i) the appropriate number of electoral districts each returning one member for the Legislative Assembly;

(ii) the establishment, including boundaries, of electoral districts.

2. In making his recommendations the commissioner shall generally have regard to the following:

(a) the principle of the electoral quota, that is to say, the quotient obtained by dividing the population of the Province, as ascertained by the most recent population figures published by Statistics Canada, pursuant to the *Statistics Act* (Canada), by the total number of electoral districts recommended by the commissioner;

(b) historical and regional claims for representation;

(c) special geographic considerations including the sparsity or density of population of various regions, the accessibility to such regions or the size of shape thereof;

(d) special community interests of the inhabitants of particular regions; and

(e) the need for a balance of community interests.

3. The Commissioner may hold hearings in such places as he considers appropriate and shall give public notice of the hearings and after those hearings and such other research as he considers appropriate, the commissioner shall issue and publish a preliminary report. After publication of the preliminary report, the commissioner shall hold further hearings that he considers appropriate and shall give public notice of hearings and each such notice shall include a map prepared by the commissioner showing the proposed boundaries of electoral districts and indicating the name proposed to be given to each such district.

4. After the publication of his preliminary report and the conslusion of all further hearings, the commissioner shall submit a report of his findings and recommendations to the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

5. The remuneration and allowances of witnesses who are required for the purposes of the commission, in respect of mileage and maintenance and other incidental and necessary expenses, including travelling expenses shall be on the same scale as provided in the Rules of the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

6. Consent is given to the commissioner appointing stenographers and clerks including research assistants he considers necessary for conducting the inquiry and to pay them at the rate or salary that is equivalent to the rate of salary paid to employees in similar positions in the public service and the commissioner may appoint or retain such counsel, consultants and advisers as he considers appropriate and the commissioner may establish rates, fees, living and travelling expenses to be paid to them.

7. Subject to appropriation, approval is given to pay all expenses incurred by the commissioner in the inquiry and which are considered necessary by the commissioner for the proper carrying out of his duties.

8. Living and travelling expenses shall be paid to the commissioner equivalent to the rates paid to Group III managerial employees of the Government in accordance with Treasury Board Order 88, and clerks and stenographers shall be paid living and travelling expenses equivalent to the rates paid to Group II employees in accordance with the said Order, for each day during which they are engaged in the performance of the powers and duties of the commission.

Schedule D

Size of Legislative Assemblies in Canada and Population per Member (1986)

	Population	Number of MLAs	Population per MLA
Ontario	9,113,515	130	70,104
Quebec	6,540,276	122	53,609
British Columbia	***2,889,207***	***69***	***41,873***
Alberta	2,375,278	83	28,618
Manitoba	1,071,232	57	18,794
Nova Scotia	73,199	52	16,792
Saskatchewan	1,010,108	64	15,784
New Brunswick	710,422	58	12,249
Newfoundland	568,349	52	10,930
Prince Edward Island	126,646	32	3,958

Source: Population figures from Statistics Canada. Quota for Ontario reflects an increase in the size of the legislature effective 1987.

Legislative Expenditures in Canadian Provinces (1985)

	Number of Members	Legislative Branch Expenditures (In $1000)	Legislative Branch Per Capita	Legislative Branch as Percent of Provincial Expenditures
Newfoundland	52	$7,633	$13.16	0.32%
Prince Edward Island	32	$1,318	$10.29	0.26%
Saskatchewan	64	$8,880	$8.70	0.24%
Quebec	122	$63,959	$9.66	0.23%
New Brunswick	58	$5,123	$7.11	0.18%
Ontario	125	$52,281	$5.70	0.16%
Nova Scotia	52	$4,542	$5.14	0.15%
Alberta	83	$12,081	$5.07	0.12%
Manitoba	57	$4,428	$4.11	0.12%
British Columbia	***69***	***$10,459***	***$3.61***	***0.11%***

Source: Robert J. Fleming (ed.), *Canadian Legislatures: The 1986 Comparative Study* (Toronto: Office of the Assembly, Queen's Park, 1986)

Schedule E

Current British Columbia Electoral Districts Populations and Deviations from Electoral Quota [1]

	Population (1986)	Population per Member	Deviation from Quota (in per cent)
Alberni	30,341	30,341	27.5
Atlin	5,511	5,511	-86.8
Boundary-Similkameen [2]	64,362	32,181	-23.1
Burnaby North	56,647	56,647	35.3
Burnaby-Edmonds	42,730	42,730	2.0
Burnaby-Willingdon	45,784	45,784	9.3
Cariboo [2]	62,506	31,253	-25.4
Central Fraser Valley [2]	68,251	34,126	-18.5
Chilliwack	49,281	49,281	17.7
Columbia River	23,144	23,144	-44.7
Comox	58,951	58,951	40.8
Coquitlam-Moody	68,203	68,203	62.9
Cowichan-Malahat	44,132	44,132	5.4
Delta [2]	79,788	39,894	-4.7
Dewdney [2]	69,412	34,706	-17.1
Esquimalt-Port Renfrew	61,316	61,316	46.4
Kamloops [2]	74,760	37,380	-10.7
Kootenay	37,123	37,123	-11.3
Langley [2]	70,457	35,229	-15.9
Mackenzie	38,206	38,206	-8.8
Maillardville-Coquitlam	47,302	47,302	13.0
Nanaimo [2]	69,322	34,661	-17.2
Nelson-Creston	36,960	36,960	-11.7
New Westminster	39,973	39,973	-4.5
North Island	48,095	48,095	14.9
North Peace River	29,529	29,529	-29.5

Schedule E (continued)

Current British Columbia Electoral Districts Populations and Deviations from Electoral Quota

	Population (1986)	Population per Member	Deviation from Quota (in per cent)
North Vancouver-Capilano	51,766	51,766	23.7
North Vancouver-Seymour	53,502	53,502	27.8
Oak Bay-Gordon Head	44,656	44,656	6.6
Okanagan North	50,753	50,753	21.2
Okanagan South (2)	82,776	41,388	-1.2
Omineca	29,623	29,623	-29.3
Prince George North	39,710	39,710	-5.2
Prince George South	49,954	49,954	19.3
Prince Rupert	23,712	23,721	-43.4
Richmond (2)	108,492	54,246	29.5
Rossland-Trail	30,910	30,910	-26.2
Saanich and the Islands (2)	77,635	38,818	-7.3
Shuswap-Revelstoke	49,942	49,942	19.3
Skeena	43,436	43,436	3.7
South Peace River	27,284	27,284	-34.8
Surrey-Newton	68,347	68,347	63.2
Surrey-Guildford-Whalley	61,075	61,075	45.9
Surrey-White Rock-Cloverdale	66,785	66,785	59.5
Vancouver Centre (2)	90,245	45,123	7.8
Vancouver East (2)	92,876	46,438	10.9
Vancouver South (2)	89,537	44,769	6.9
Vancouver-Little Mountain (2)	85,086	42,543	1.6
Vancouver-Point Grey (2)	78,247	39,124	-6.6
Victoria (2)	81,976	40,988	-2.1
West Vancouver-Howe Sound	54,943	54,943	31.2
Yale-Lillooet	33,834	33,834	-19.2

(1) Based on electoral quota of 41,873 for a legislature of 69 members.

(2) Double Member riding.

Schedule F

Proposed Electoral Districts
Populations and Deviations from Electoral Quota

		Population (1986)	Deviation from Quota (in per cent)
1	Abbotsford	35,640	-7.5
2	Alberni	30,341	-21.2
3	Bulkley Valley	31,541	-18.1
4	Burnaby-Edmonds	43,689	13.4
5	Burnaby North	40,849	6.0
6	Burnaby-Willingdon	44,825	16.4
7	Burrard	42,962	11.5
8	Capilano	42,777	11.0
9	Cariboo-Quesnel	30,479	-20.9
10	Cariboo-Williams Lake	32,132	-16.6
11	Chilliwack-Kent	44,227	14.8
12	Cloverdale	35,761	-7.2
13	Columbia River-Revelstoke	32,074	-16.7
14	Comox Valley	42,769	11.0
15	Coquitlam-Maillardville	44,468	15.4
16	Cranbrook-Fernie	37,123	-3.6
17	Duncan-Ladysmith	41,000	6.4
18	Esquimalt-Metchosin	43,189	12.1
19	Fort Langley-Aldergrove	35,123	-8.8
20	Grand Forks-Trail	39,589	2.8
21	Grandview-Hastings	42,632	10.7
22	Kamloops	41,677	8.2
23	Kamloops-North Thompson	33,083	-14.1
24	Kelowna East	35,570	-7.7
25	Kelowna West	38,032	-1.3
26	Kensington-Riley Park	44,645	15.9
27	Kingsway	44,196	14.7
28	Ladner-Tsawassen	36,043	-6.4
29	Langara	43,698	13.4
30	Langley	35,334	-8.3
31	Little Mountain	43,831	13.8
32	Lonsdale	40,551	5.3
33	Mackenzie	38,206	-0.8
34	Malahat	33,269	-13.6
35	Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows	37,185	-3.5
36	Matsqui	37,402	-2.9
37	Mission	32,490	-15.7
38	Mount Pleasant-Strathcona	44,372	15.2

Schedule F (continued)

Proposed Electoral Districts
Populations and Deviations from Electoral Quota

		Population (1986)	Deviation from Quota (in per cent)
39	Nanaimo	41,899	8.8
40	Nelson-Creston	38,012	-1.3
41	New Westminster	39,973	3.8
42	Newton	41,101	6.7
43	North Coast-Stikine	29,606	-23.1
44	North Delta	43,745	13.6
45	North Island	40,651	5.5
46	North Peace River	29,529	-23.3
47	Oak Bay-Gordon Head	42,145	9.4
48	Okanagan-Boundary	35,671	-7.4
49	Okanagan West	37,075	-3.8
50	Parksville-Qualicum	40,465	5.0
51	Point Grey	43,635	13.3
52	Port Coquitlam	42,692	10.8
53	Port Moody-Burnaby Mountain	44,143	14.6
54	Prince George-Mt. Robson	30,559	-20.7
55	Prince George North	34,238	-11.1
56	Prince George-Omineca	30,108	-21.8
57	Quilchena	43,114	11.9
58	Richmond East	36,410	-5.5
59	Richmond North	36,977	-4.0
60	Richmond South	35,105	-8.9
61	Saanich and the Islands	37,956	-1.5
62	Seymour	41,124	6.8
63	Shuswap	40,931	6.3
64	Skeena	29,920	-22.3
65	South Peace River	33,162	-13.9
66	South Saanich	38,302	-0.6
67	Surrey-Centre	40,140	4.2
68	Vancouver-Fraserview	42,906	11.4
69	Vernon	41,893	8.7
70	Victoria-Beacon Hill	41,588	8.0
71	Victoria-Douglas	42,850	11.2
72	West Vancouver-Howe Sound	35,769	-7.1
73	Whalley	37,803	-1.9
74	White Rock	41,402	7.5
75	Yale-Lillooet	33,834	-12.2

Schedule G

Newspapers in British Columbia Carrying the Commission's Advertisements

Community Newspapers

Abbotsford-Clearbrook Times
Abbotsford/Sumas/Matsqui News
Agassiz-Harrison Advance
Aldergrove Star
Armstrong Advertiser
Ashcroft-Cache Creek Journal
Barriere-North Thompson Journal
Bella Coola, Coast Mountain Courier
Bowen Island Undercurrent
Burnaby Now
Burnaby/New Westminster Sunday News
Burns Lake District News
Campbell River Courier
Campbell River Mirror
Campbell River Upper Islander
Castlegar News
Chase/Shuswap Weekly
Chetwynd Echo
Chetwynd Pioneer
Chilliwack Progress
Chilliwack Times
Clearbrook Times
Colwood-Goldstream Gazette
Comox Totem Times
Coquitlam Now
Coquitlam Tri-City News
Coquitlam/Maple Ridge Sunday News
Courtney, North Island News
Courtenay/Comox District Free Press
Courtenay/Comox Valley Record
Cranbrook, Kootenay Advertiser
Creston Valley Advance
Dawson Creek Mirror
Dawson Creek Town and Country
Delta/North Delta Sentinel
Delta Optimist Weekender
Dun Sha News (Yukon)
Duncan Citizen
Duncan/Cowichan New Leader
Duncan Pictorial
Enderby Commoner
Esquimalt Lookout
Esquimalt Star
Fernie Free Press
Fort Nelson News
Fort St. James, Caledonia Courier
Fort St. John Town and Country
Ganges, Gulf Island Driftwood
Gibsons, Sunshine Coast News
Golden, Columbia Valley Gazette
Golden Star
Gold River Record
Gordon Head News
Grand Forks Gazette
Grand Forks, Boundary Community News
Greenwood, Boundary Creek Times
Hazelton Sentinel
Hope Standard
Houston Today
Invermere Valley Echo
Kamloops Sentinel
Kamloops Super Shopper
Kaslo Pennywise
Kelowna Capital News
Kitimat News Advertiser
Kitimat, Northern Sentinel
Kitimat/Hazelton Sentinel
Kitimat/Stewart Sentinal
Ladysmith/Chemainus Chronicle
Lake Cowichan, Lake News
Ladner/Tsawwassen Sunday Review
Langley Advance
Langley Times
Lantzville - The Log
Lillooet Bridge River News
Logan Lake Review
Lumby Review
Mackenzie - The Times
Maple Ridge News
Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows Times
McBride, Robson Valley Courier
Merritt Herald
Merritt News Adv. Focus
Mission, Fraser Valley Record
Nakusp, Arrow Lakes News
Nakusp Slocan Pennywise
Nanaimo Times
Nelson Pennywise
New Denver/Nakusp/Slocan Pennywise
New Westminster Now
New Westminster, Royal City Record
North Vancouver, North Shore News
Oak Bay Star
Oliver Chronicle
100 Mile House Free PressOsoyoos Times
Parksville-Arrowsmith Star
Parksville-Qualicum Beach News
Pemberton/Whistler Citizen
Penticton, Western News Advertiser
Port Hardy, North Island Gazette
Powell River News
Powell River Town Crier
Princeton, Similkameen Spotlight
Queen Charlotte Island Observer
Quesnel Barker
Quesnel, Cariboo Observer
Revelstoke, Front Row Centre
Revelstoke Review
Richmond News
Richmond Review
Richmond Times
Saanich News
Salmo/Fruitvale Pennywise
Salmon Arm Observer
Salmon Arm Weekender
Sechelt, The Press
Shuswap Market
Sicamous, Eagle Valley News
Sidney Review
Smithers Interior News
Sooke Mirror
South Okanagan Review
Sorrento Sun
South Okanagan Review
Sparwood, Elk Valley Miner
Sparwood Free Press
Squamish Times
Summerland Bulletin
Summerland Review
Surrey Leader
Surrey Shopper
Surrey/North Delta Now
Surrey/North Surrey Advisor
Terrace Review
Tumbler Ridge Weekly Record
Ucluelet, The Western News
Valemount, Canoe Mountain Echo
Vancouver Buy and Sell Press
Vancouver, Community Digest
Vancouver Courier
Vancouver East Ender
Vancouver Free Press
Vancouver, Highland Echo
Vancouver, Kahtou
Vancouver, Jewish Western Bulletin
Vancouver, The Link
Vancouver, Mt. Pleasant Review
Vancouver, Overseas Times
Vancouver Pennysaver
Vancouver, Le Soleil de Colombie
Vancouver South Revue
Vancouver West Ender
Vancouver, Western News
Vanderhoof, Omineca Express
Vedder Crossing Mountaineer
Vernon News Advertiser
Victoria, Monday Magazine
Victoria Pennysaver
Victoria Star
Westbank, Westside Sun
Whistler Question
White Rock/Peace Arch News
Williams Lake Tribune
Winfield Calendar

Daily Newspapers

Cranbrook Daily Townsman
Dawson Creek/Peace River Block News
Fort St. John/Alaska Highway News
Kamloops Daily News
Kelowna Daily Courier
Kimberley, Daily Bulletin
Nanaimo Free Press
Nelson Daily Press
Penticton Herald
Port Alberni Valley Times
Prince George Citizen
Prince Rupert Daily News
Trail Times
Vancouver Province
Vancouver Sun
Vernon Daily News
Victoria Times Colonist

Schedule H

List of Locations for Public Hearings

Abbotsford: June 24, 1987

Burnaby: January 25, 1988

Campbell River: February 2, 1988

Chilliwack: January 18, 1988

Coquitlam: January 26, 1988

Dawson Creek: February 16, 1988

Fernie: March 3, 1988

Fort Nelson: February 15, 1988

Grand Forks: July 29, 1987

Kamloops: July 20 & 21, 1987

Kelowna: July 24, 1987

Kimberley: March 2, 1988

Ladner: July 15 & 16, 1987

Langley: June 22, 1987

Maple Ridge: June 23, 1987

Merritt: February 8, 1988

Nanaimo: July 6, 1987

Nelson: February 29, 1988

Parksville: February 4, 1988

Penticton: July 28, 1987

Port Alberni: February 3, 1988

Powell River: March 7, 1988

Prince George: February 18, 1988

Prince Rupert: February 22, 1988

Revelstoke: February 10, 1988

Richmond: July 13 & 14, 1987

Salmon Arm: February 9, 1988

Smithers: February 26, 1988

Stewart: February 23, 1988

Surrey: January 20, 1988

Terrace: February 24, 1988

Vancouver: August 4, 5, 6 & 12, 1987;
April 14 & 15, 1988

Victoria: July 8 & 9, November 23 & 24, 1987;
April 12 & 13, 1988

West Vancouver: January 28, 1988

Williams Lake: July 22 & 23, 1987

Schedule I

Persons and Associations Making Submissions to the Commission

Academics for Electoral Fairness in British Columbia
Pat Akerley
Alberni Chamber of Commerce
Phil Asher
Atlin Concerned Constituents (161 names)
Atlin N.D.P.
Atlin Social Credit Assn.
Jim Ayers
J.F. Bailey
Rod Barrett
Johinder Basran
Bouwien A. Bastian
Bill Bell
Richard Bell
Richard H. Bell
Ab Berar
Felix Berg
John Bergbusch, Alderman, Colwood
E. Burnet, Mayor, Municipality of Delta
Robin Blencoe, M.L.A.
Arthur Boone
Lois Boone, M.L.A.
Robert Bose
Boundary-Similkameen N.D.P.
Boundary-Similkameen Social Credit Assn.
Robert Jeffers Boxwell
Lee Boyco
Ray Brady, Mayor, Kitimat
James H. Brennan
Michael P. Brereton
John Brewin
B.C. Civil Liberties Assn.
B.C. Federation of Labour
B.C. Liberal Party
B.C. N.D.P.
B.C. Social Credit Party
B.C. Social Credit Women's Auxiliary
Hans Brown
A. Brummett, M.L.A.
Bulkley-Nechako Regional District
Bulkley Valley and District Committee of Labour
Burnaby-Willingdon Social Credit Assn.
Burns Lake & District Chamber of Commerce
Andy Burton
Grace Byrne
Patricia Byrne
Gordon Campbell, Mayor, Vancouver
Kim Campbell, M.L.A.
Cariboo N.D.P.
Cariboo Liberal Assn.
Cariboo Regional District
Cariboo Social Credit Assn.
Darsell Carrington
John Carrington
John Cashore, M.L.A.
Victor R. Cates
Central Fraser Valley N.D.P.
Central Fraser Valley Social Credit Assn.
Central Okanagan Regional District
Central Surrey Community Council
Larry Chalmers, M.L.A.
Alice Chiko
Chilliwack and District Liberal Assn.
Chilliwack N.D.P.
City of Dawson Creek
City of Fernie
City of Fort St. John
City of Kelowna
City of Langley
City of Merritt
City of New Westminster
City of North Vancouver
City of Penticton
City of Port Coquitlam
City of Port Moody
City of Revelstoke
City of Trail
City of Vancouver
City of Williams Lake
Glen Clark, M.L.A.
Dennis Cocke
Columbia River N.D.P.
Committee of Concerned Citizens
Committee for a Clean Kettle Valley
Comox N.D.P.
Comox Social Credit Assn.
William Copeland
Clayton Copping
Coquitlam-Moody Social Credit Assn.
Corporation of Delta, Ernest Burnett, Mayor
R. A. Court
John Cowell
Cowichan-Malahat N.D.P.
Cowichan-Malahat Social Credit Assn.
Dwayne Crandall, M.L.A
Ian Crawford
Robert Hugh Cunningham
Chris D'Arcy, M.L.A.
Esther Hope Darlington
Walter Davidson, M.L.A.
Kenneth Davis
M. Day
Marilyn Davies
Faye Debenham
Delta N.D.P.
Faye Debenham
Leo Den Boer
Bill Dennison
Dewdney Alouette Regional District
Dewdney N.D.P.
Dewdney Social Credit Assn.
District of Abbotsford
District of Chilliwack
District of Kent
District of Matsqui
District of Pitt Meadows
District of Saanich
District of Sparwood
District of Squamish
District of Summerland
District of Surrey
District of Tumbler Ridge
District of Vanderhoof
Brian Domney
Tom S.Duckitt
Ann Edwards, M.L.A.
Odd Eidsvik
John Elliott
Energy and Chemical Workers' Union, Local 862
Erik Eriksson
Esquimalt-Port Renfrew N.D.P.
Murray Essau
Glen Ewan
Michael Farnsworth, Alderman, Port Coquitlam
Ron Finnagan

Schedule I (continued)

Persons and Associations Making Submissions to the Commission

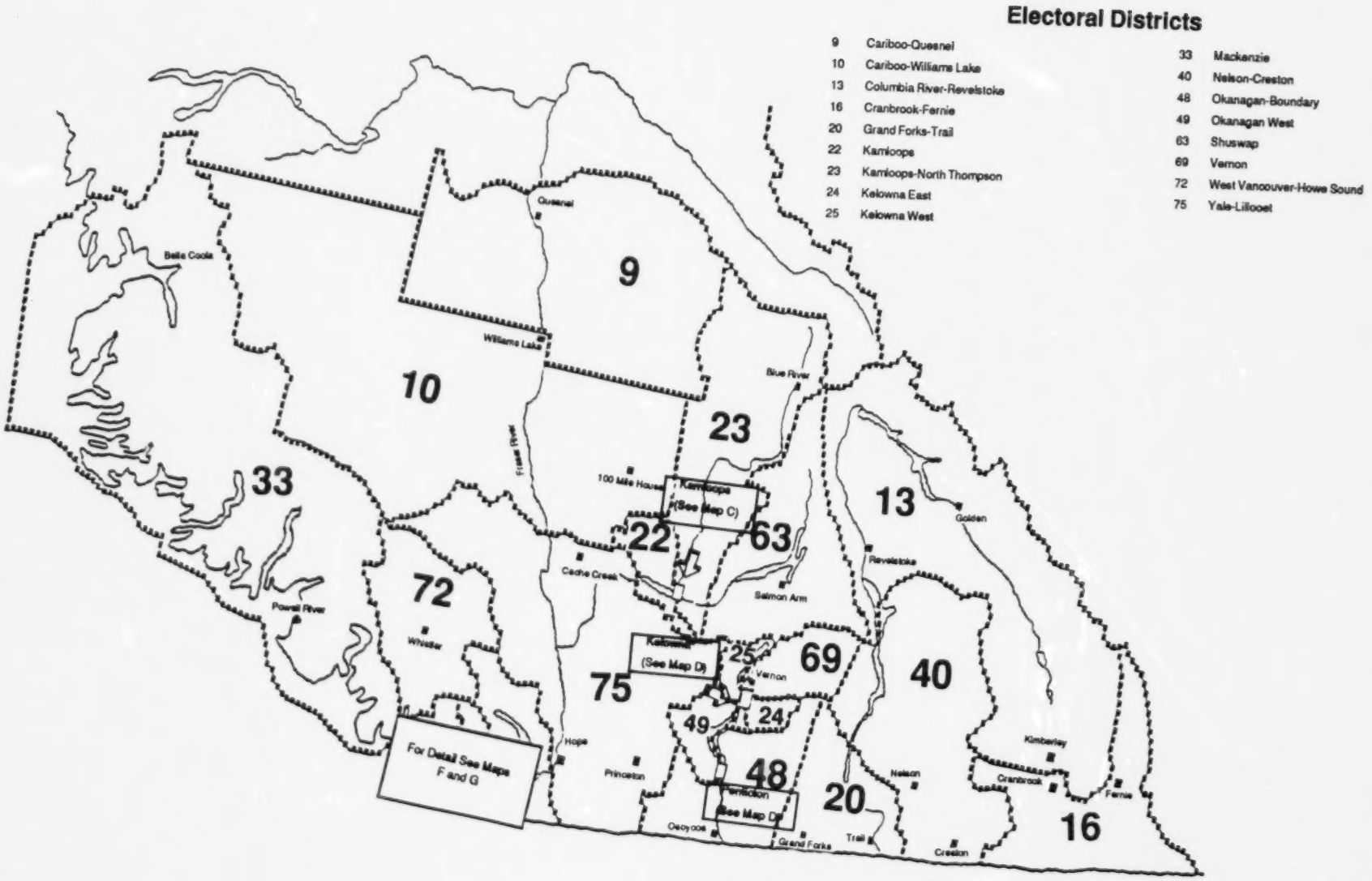
Ed Flanagan
Alf Flett
Fort Nelson Business Assn.
Fort Nelson-Liard Regional District
Fort Nelson Social Credit League
Joe Frances
Jake Frank
Alex Fraser, M.L.A.
Fraser Cheam Regional District, Area "F"
Fraser Fort George Regional District
Russell Fraser, M.L.A.
Ann Frost
Colin S. Gabelmann, M.L.A.
Gabriola Island Residents
Brian Giles, Alderman, Squamish
Joan Gillatt
Neil Gillon
Helmut Giesbrecht
Mike Gleeson
David Gotthilf
A. Samad Gopaul
L. Gough
Greater Vancouver Regional District
Green Party of B.C.
Green Party of Nanaimo
T. Green
Dr. Emil Greshaber
Larry Guno, M.L.A.
Donald Gutstein
Anita Hagen, M.L.A.
B.W. Hansen
Daniel Hanson
Gordon Hanson, M.L.A.
Michael Harcourt, M.L.A.
Harrison Hot Springs Economic Development Strategy Committee
Bill Hartley, Mayor, Maple Ridge
Doreen Hawes
Marsha Hawes
Edward R. Hawkes
J. D. Heinekey
Ella Hembroff
R. A. Hennick
James Hewitt, M.L.A.
B.J. Hibbins
Russell Hicks
Dr. Wm. Hills
R. S. Hockey
J.H. Hoem
R.D. Holmes
Ian M. Horne
Jeff Hoskins
Douglas Hudson
Dr. D. M. Humphries
Russell Hunter
International Woodworkers of America, Local 1414
Louise Jacobs
Gerard Janssen
Don Jay
B.C. Jolliffe
Barry Jones, M.L.A.
Dr. Barry H. Jones, M.D.
Joyce Jones
Ralph Jones
Ann Kachmar
Kamloops Liberal Assn.
Kamloops N.D.P.
Kamloops Social Credit Assn.
Kamloops-Shuswap Social Credit Assn.
Bob Keen
Kent Economic Development
Elaine Keough
Jack Keough
Kitimat, Ray Brady, Mayor
Kitimat-Stikine Regional District
Daryl Kosmaki
Brian Lakder
Langley N.D.P.
Langley Liberal Assn.
Langley Social Credit Assn.
Albert Ledoux
Peggy Lee
Raymond Lehoux
Chris Leischner
Peter Lester, Mayor, Prince Rupert
Little Mountain Neighbourhood House Society
Don Lockstead
Nick Loenen, M.L.A.
Harold Long, M.L.A.
Robert A. Long
Dale Lovick, M.L.A.
Grace M. McCarthy, M.L.A.
Francis W. McCloskey
Sandra McElroy
J. McEvoy
Stanley McKinnon
Margaret McPhee
David Macaree
Mackenzie Counselling Service
Mackenzie N.D.P.
Margaret Mahan
Rafe Mair
Robert Martin
Darlene Marzari, M.L.A.
Joan Matheson
Gary Mauser
Isobel Maxwell
Merritt & District Chamber of Commerce
Locke Miles
Arthur Daniel Miller, M.L.A.
Frances Miller
Ted Miller
David J. Mitchell
Frank Mitchell
Doug Morrison
Herb Morvin
Gordon Mosvold
Mount Pleasant Citizens' Planning Committee
Mount Pleasant Neighbourhood Assn.
Municipality of Richmond, Gilbert Blair, Mayor
Mabelle Murphy
Nanaimo Duncan District Labour Council
Nanaimo Social Credit Assn.
Greg Nash
Henry Nedergard
Ed Nelson
Nelson Creston N.D.P.
Lonnie Neufeld
Richard Peter Neufeld
New Democrats North
New Democratic Party of British Columbia
Clara Norgaard
North Central Municipal Assn.
North Vancouver-Capilano and Seymour N.D.P.
Dr. Elford L. Nundal
Oak Bay-Gordon Head Social Credit Assn.
Okanagan North N.D.P.
Okanagan North Social Credit Assn.

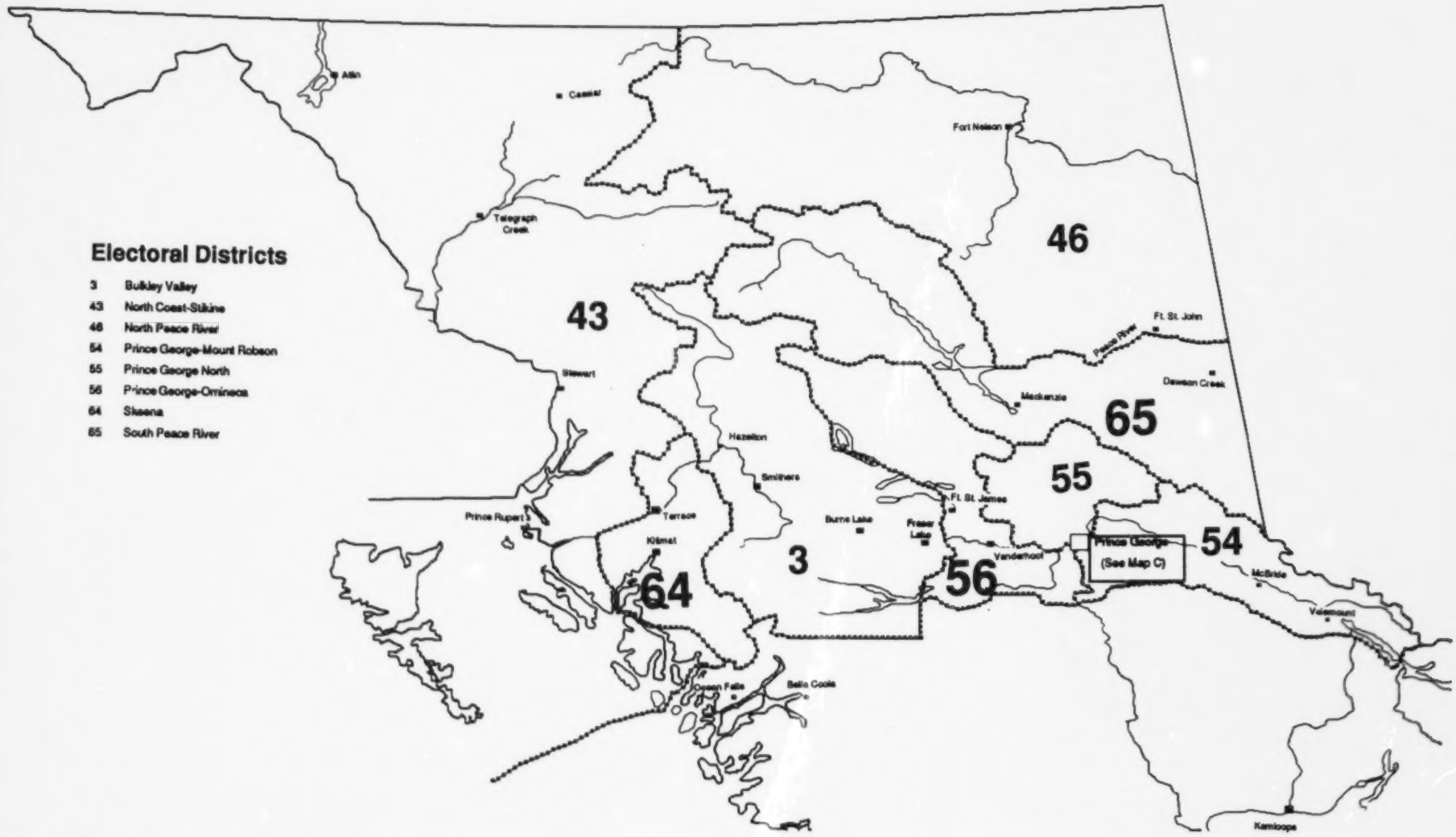
Schedule I (continued)

Persons and Associations Making Submissions to the Commission

Okanagan South Liberal Association
Okanagan South N.D.P.
Okanagan South Social Credit Assn.
Omineca N.D.P.
Michael Owen
Pacific Group for Policy Alternatives
Alistair Palmer
Sid Parker
John Parks
Bernice R. Paul
Peace River Regional District
Sharon Pederson
Keith Anthony Pellett
Dr. Stanley A. Perkins
Prof. A. Petter
W. Poohachoff
Powell River Regional District
Prince George and District Labour Council
Prince George South N.D.P.
Prince Rupert and District Labour Council
Prince Rupert Chamber of Commerce
Prince Rupert N.D.P.
Prince Rupert Social Credit Assn.
Walter Pruden
Richard Pugh
Eileen Rabbit
J. Rabbit, M.L.A.
Prof. M. Rankin
Angus M. Ree, M.L.A.
Evelyn Renton
Nelson A. Riis, M.P.
Edith Rizzi
Richmond Social Credit Assn.
James W. Robertson
Dominike Roelants
Mark Rose, M.L.A.
Don Ross
William M. Ross
Rossland-Trail N.D.P.
Rossland-Trail Social Credit Assn.
R. Rowe
Norman J. Ruff
Saanich and The Islands Liberal Assn.
Saanich and The Islands N.D.P.
Saanich and The Islands Social Credit Assn.
Salt Spring Island Social Credit Group
Donna Sacuta
Doug Sandberg
Lyyn D. Sands
Ernest Sarsfield
N.G. Schultz
Cliff Serwa, M.L.A.
Tiny Shotosky, Mayor, Fernie
Shuswap-Revelstoke N.D.P.
Shuswap-Revelstoke Social Credit Assn.
Skeena N.D.P.
Skeena Social Credit Assn.
Raymond Skelly, M.P.
Robert Skelly, M.L.A.
Joan Smallwood, M.L.A.
D. Rodney Smelser
Andrea Smith
Bud Smith, M.L.A.
Francis X. Smith
Patrick J. Smith
Smithers Indian Fellowship
Smithers N.D.P.
Dennis Sorenson
South Peace N.D.P.
Charles Stacey
Kentish Steele
John van Steinberg
Gerald Aldridge Stoney
Adrian Stott
Bruce Strachan, M.L.A.
David Stupich, M.L.A.
Surrey Coalition of Progressive Electors
Surrey-Guildford-Whalley N.D.P.
Surrey-Newton N.D.P.
Surrey-White Rock-Cloverdale N.D.P.
Gordon Bruce Swan
Gary Tait
Sandra Taylor
Walter Taylor
Telkwa N.D.P.
Tetsa River Recreational Services
Morgan Thomas
Martin Toren
Town of Creston, Lela Irvine, Mayor
Town of Fort Nelson, Frank Dale Parker, Mayor
Town of Princeton, Gloria Stout, Mayor
Town of Smithers, Brian Northrup, Mayor
T. N. Treadgold
Lorne Valensky
T. Neil Vant, M.L.A.
Elaine Vaupotic
Vancouver Centre Liberal Assn.
Vancouver Centre Social Credit Assn.
Vancouver East Social Credit Assn.
Vancouver Little Mountain N.D.P.
Vancouver Little Mountain Social Credit Assn.
Vancouver Point Grey Social Credit Assn.
Vancouver South N.D.P.
Vancouver South Social Credit Assn.
Village of Clinton
Village of Fort Nelson
Village of Fraser Lake
Village of Harrison Hot Springs
Village of 100 Mile House
Village of Lake Cowichan
Village of Lillooet
Village of Telkwa, Perry Hamolin, Alderman
Victoria Social Credit Assn.
K.W. Vryenhoek
A. S. Wainwright
Barbara Wallace
Gary Watkins
Les Watmough
J. Weisgerber, M.L.A.
West Newton Property Owners' Assn.
West Vancouver-Howe Sound N.D.P.
West Vancouver Liberal Assn.
Karel H. Westra
Danny Arden White
Ben Whiting
Andrew Whittaker
Dorothy Whittaker, Mayor, Penticton
C. E. Wiebe
Robert Williams, M.L.A.
Desmond Wilson
Gordon Wilson
Stan Wilson, Alderman, Kimberley
Betty J. Winbow
L.A. Wolf
Harold Woolsey
C. R. Wyse
Yale-Lillooet N.D.P.
Yale-Lillooet Social Credit Assn.
Yarrow, Community of

Map B: Proposed Electoral Districts for Southern B.C.



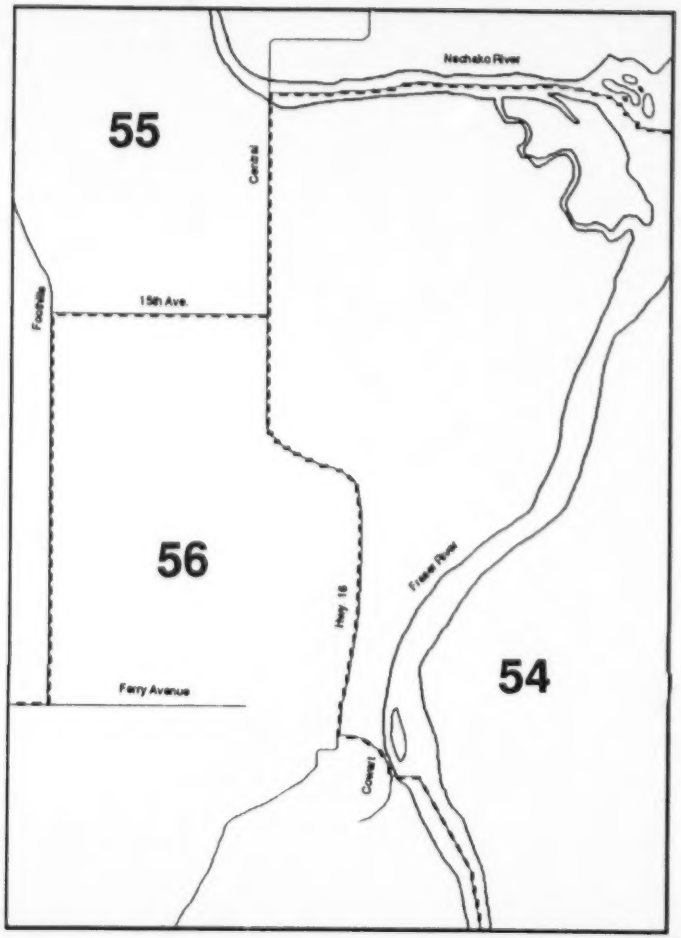


Map A: Proposed Electoral Districts for Northern and Central B.C.

Map C: Proposed Electoral Boundaries within Kamloops and Prince George

Kamloops

Prince George

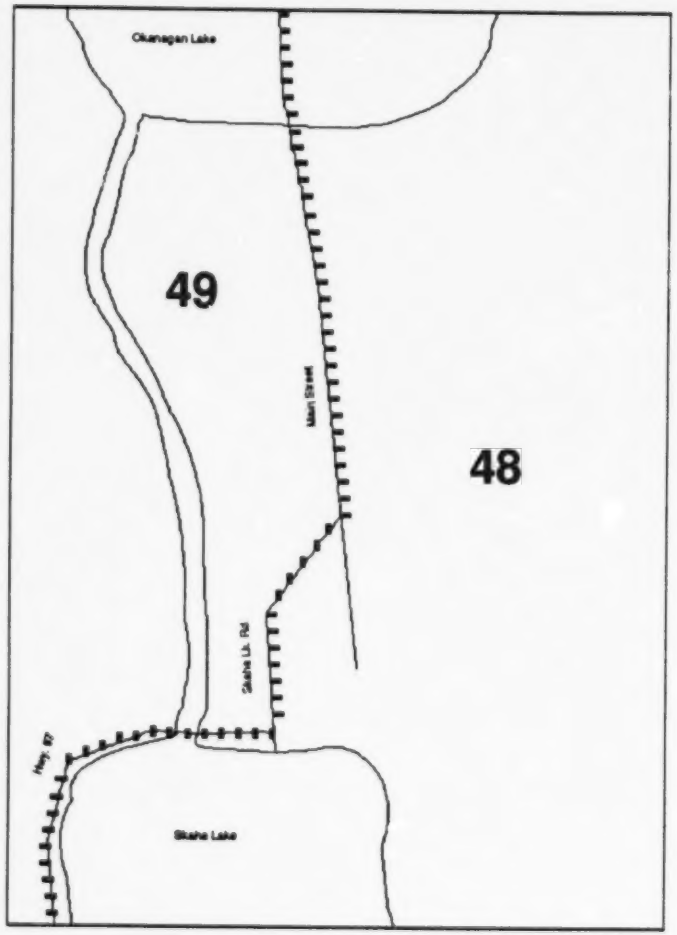


Electoral Districts

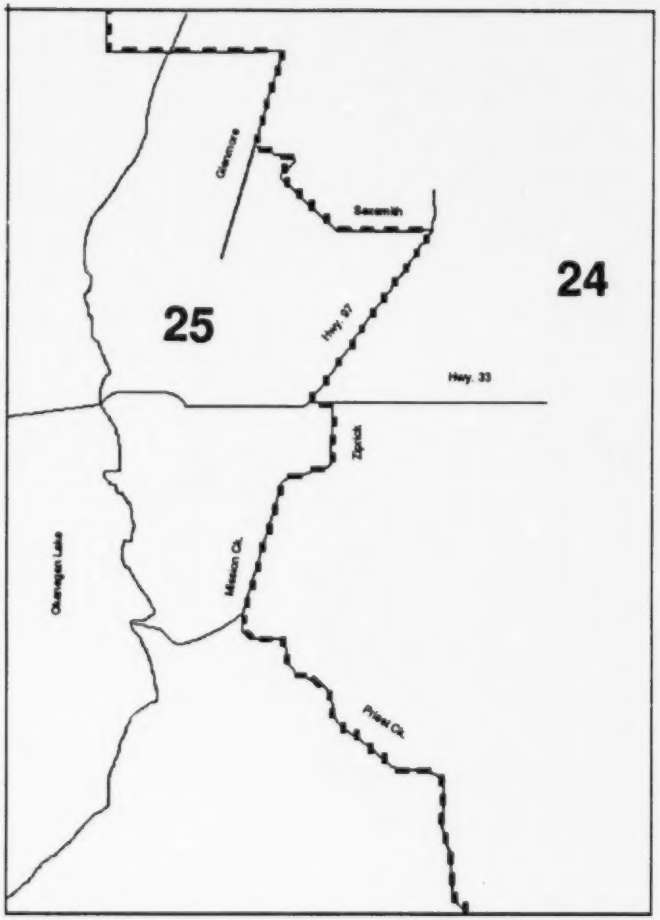
22	Kamloops
23	Kamloops-North Thompson
54	Prince George-Mt. Robson
55	Prince George North
56	Prince George Omineca

Map D: Proposed Electoral Boundaries within Kelowna and Penticton

Penticton



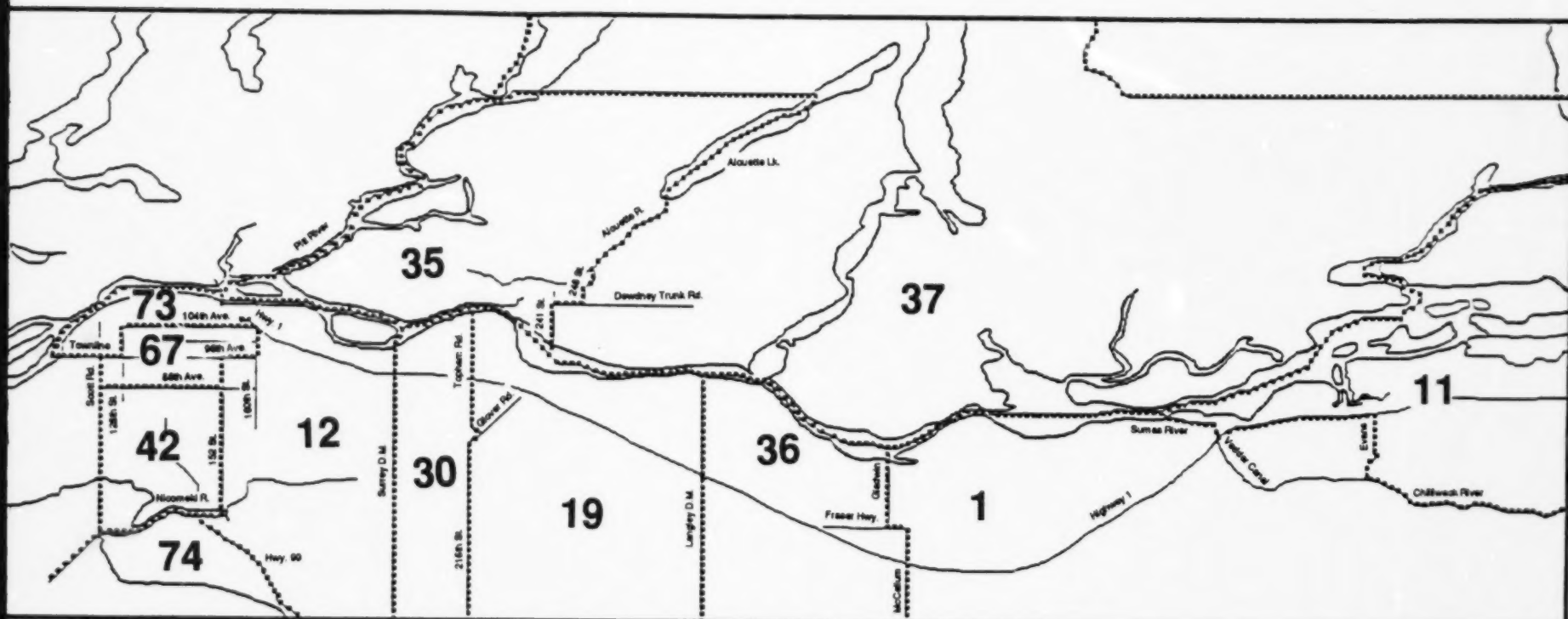
Kelowna



Electoral Districts

24	Kelowna East
25	Kelowna West
48	Okanagan-Boundary
49	Okanagan West

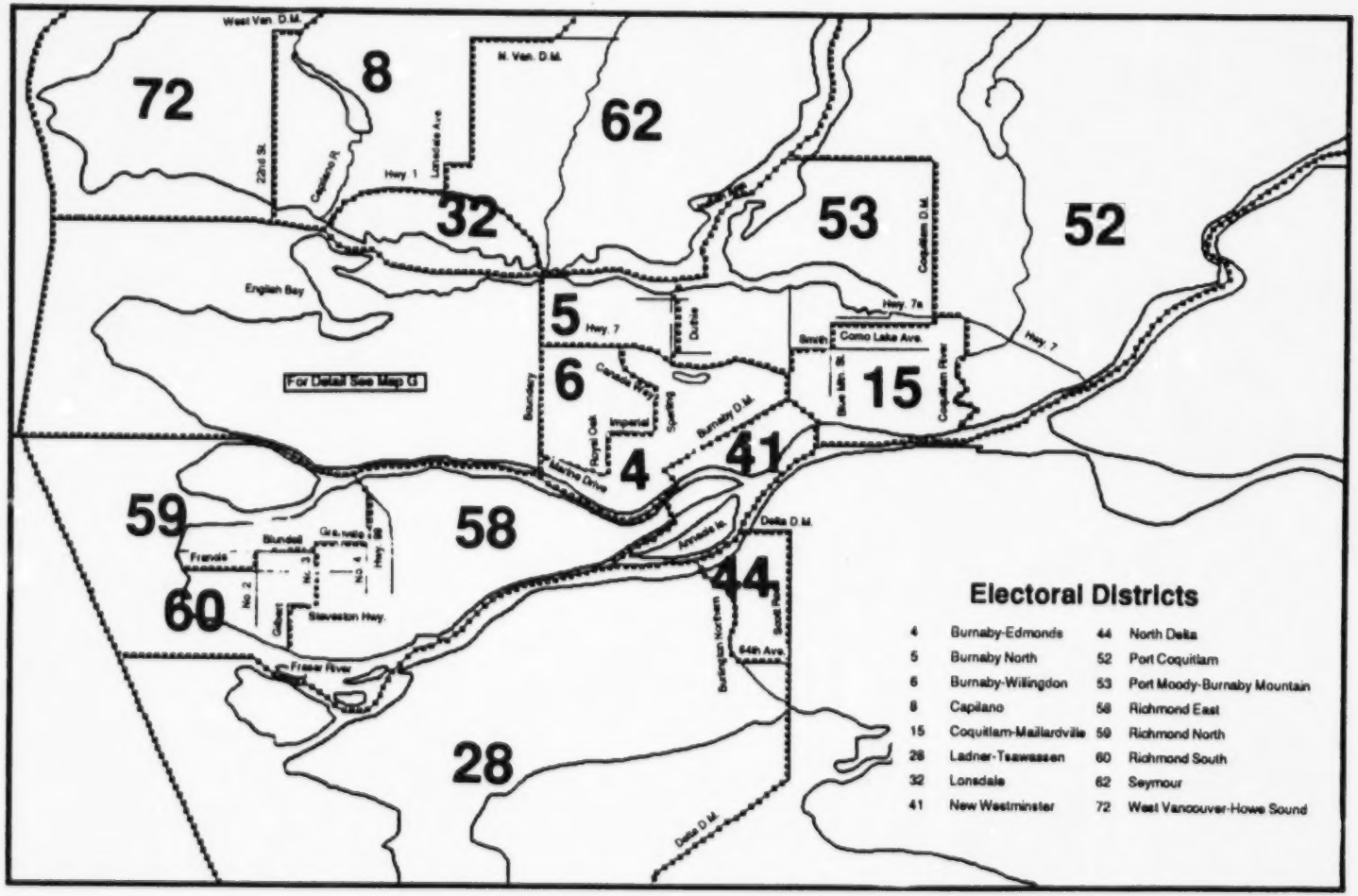
Map E: Proposed Electoral Districts for Fraser Valley



Electoral Districts

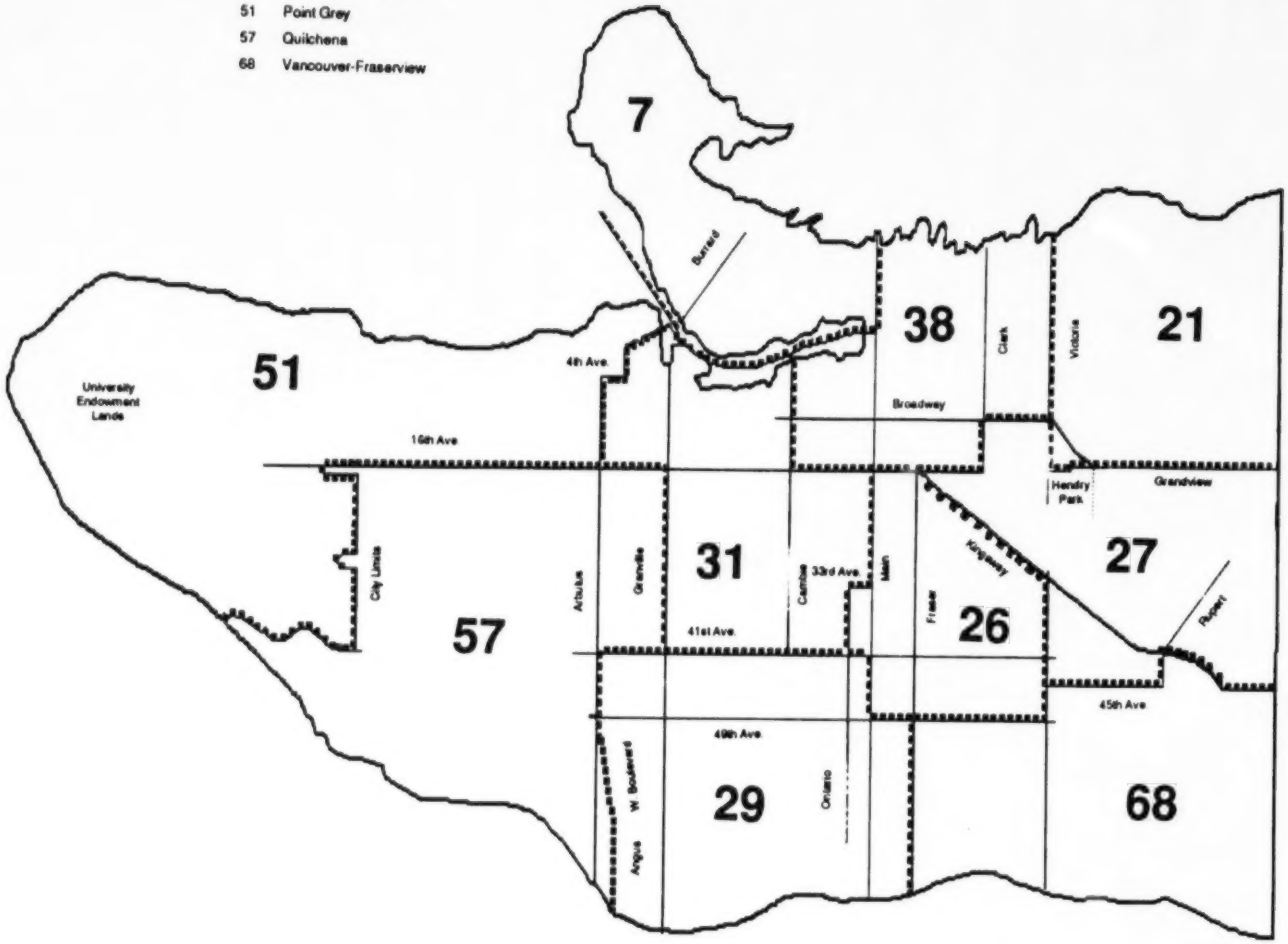
1	Abbotsford
11	Chilliwack-Kent
12	Cloverdale
19	Fort Langley-Aldergrove
30	Langley
35	Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows
36	Matsqui
37	Mission
42	Newton
67	Surrey-Centre
73	Whalley
74	White Rock

Map F: Proposed Electoral Districts for Lower Mainland

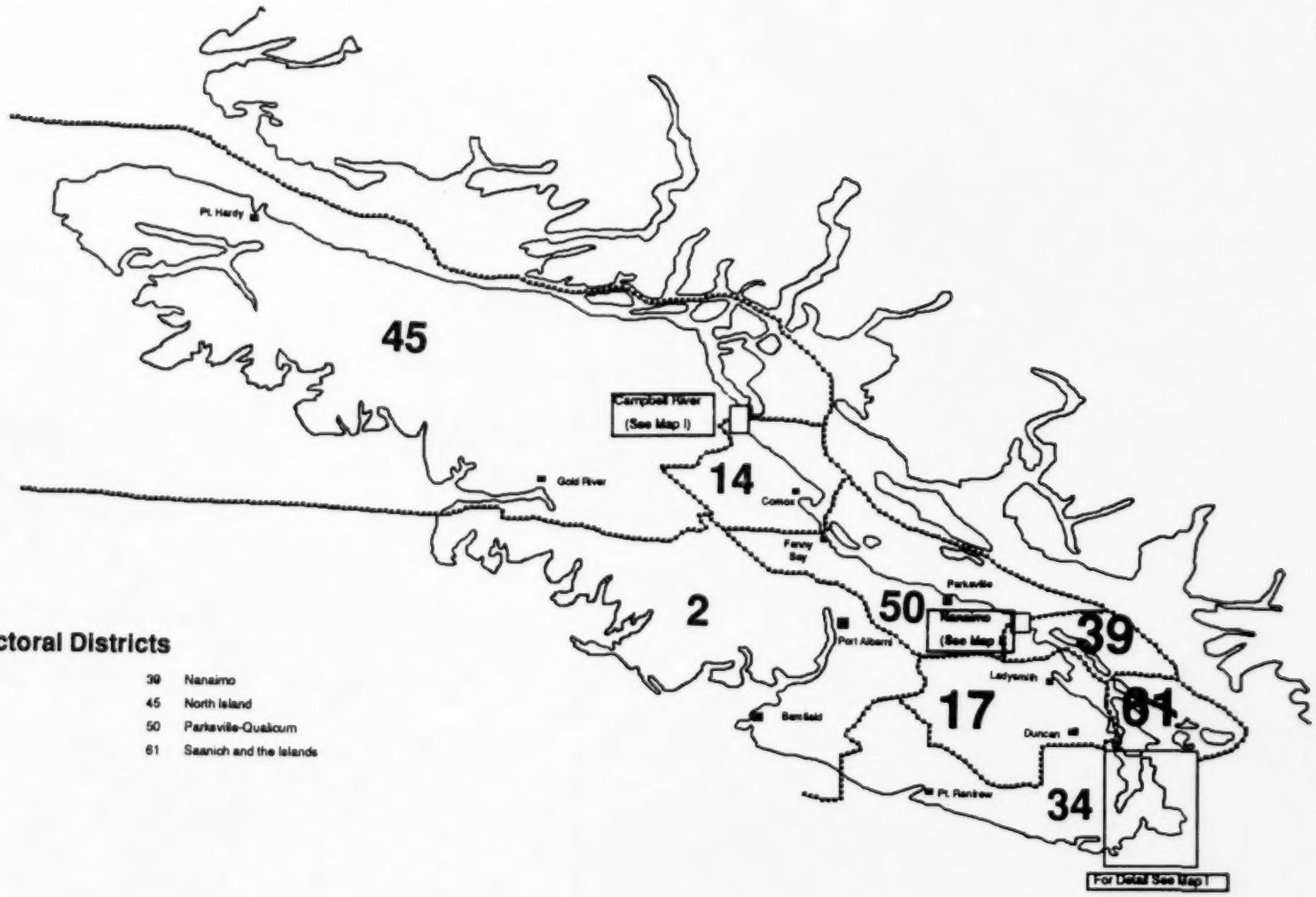


Electoral Districts

7	Burrard
21	Grandview-Hastings
26	Kensington-Riley Park
27	Kingsway
29	Langara
31	Little Mountain
38	Mt. Pleasant-Strathcona
51	Point Grey
57	Quilchena
68	Vancouver-Fraserview



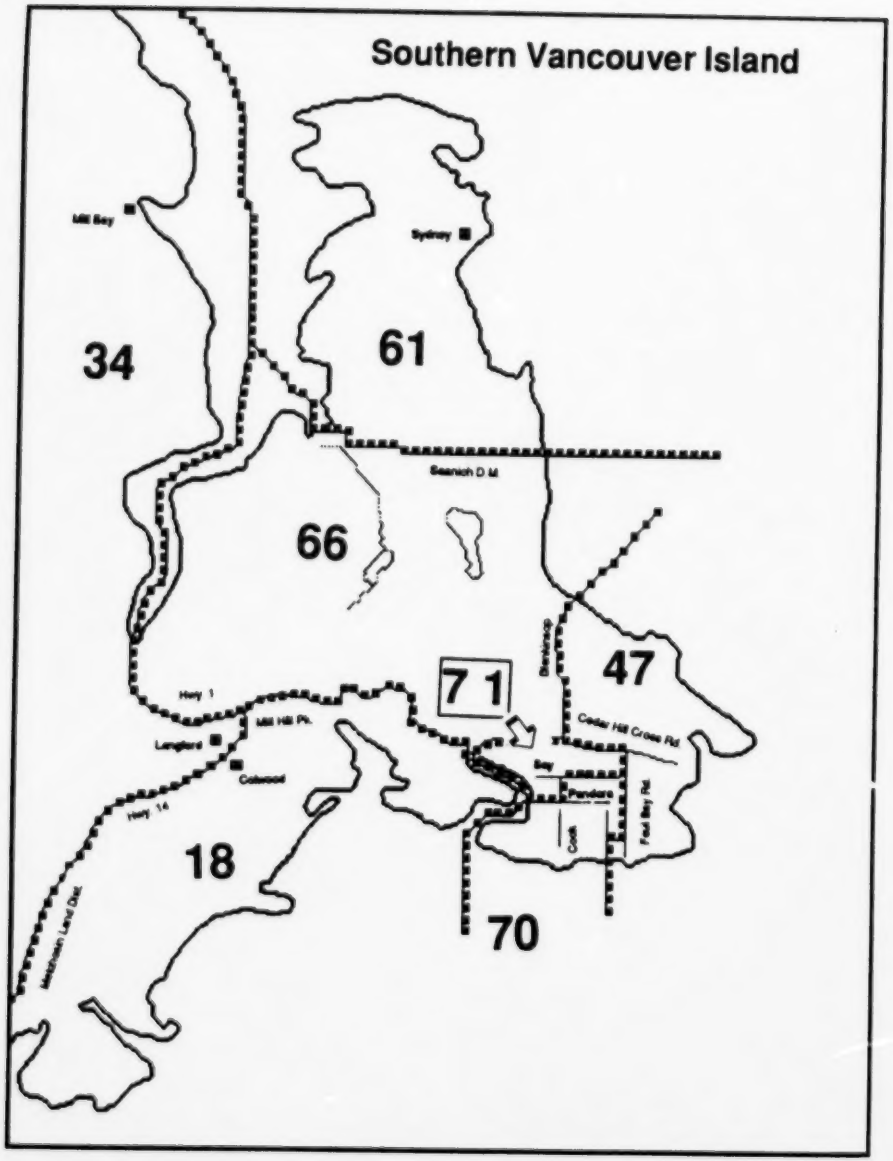
Map G: Proposed Electoral Districts for City of Vancouver

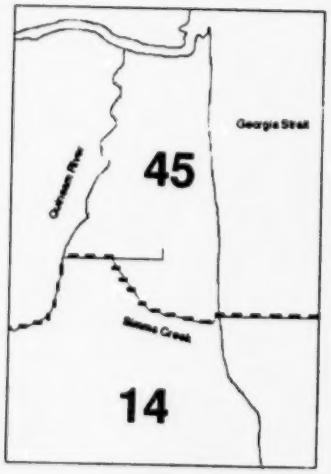


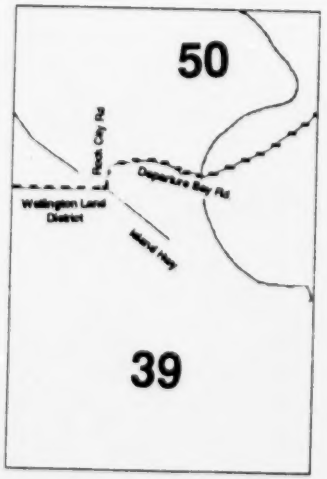
Electoral Districts

2	Alberni	39	Nanaimo
14	Comox Valley	45	North Island
17	Duncan-Ladysmith	50	Parksville-Qualicum
34	Malahat	61	Saanich and the Islands

Map H: Proposed Electoral Districts for Vancouver Island







Electoral Districts

14	Comox Valley
18	Esquimalt-Metchosin
34	Malahat
39	Nanaimo
45	North Island
47	Oak Bay-Gordon Head
50	Parksville-Qualicum
61	Saanich and the Islands
66	South Saanich
70	Victoria-Beacon Hill
71	Victoria-Douglas

Map I: Proposed Electoral Boundaries within Campbell River, Nanaimo and southern Vancouver Island